"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Public opinion in Japan is urging the Government to assert itself and secure a foothold on the continent of Asia to offset Wei-Hai-Wei. England has arranged, it is said, to loan China money enough to pay the Japanese war indemnity and thus secure the evacuation of Wei-Hai-Wei. Mr. Gladstone's health is again a matter of grave concern. The British ship Ravenscrag, bound from New Whatcom for Callao, is missing. A Hamburg newspaper says a syndicate has been formed to run a fortnightly steamship service between New York and Eastern Asia.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Capt. Zalinski, inventor of the dynamite gun, is recovering from the grip at Roosevelt Hospital.

It was announced yesterday that El Sol and El Norte, bought by the Government from the Morgan Line, will go to the navy yard to-morrow to be refitted as cruisers. The Naval Board of Inspection continued its work.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade unanimously adopted resolutions yesterday declaring Spain responsible for the Maine disaster, demanding ample indemnity and reparation, and favoring independence for Cuba, and war to secure it if peaceful means to do so fail.

Page 3.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday laid over all matters requiring issues of bonds.

The establishment of a parcel post was advocated yesterday at a meeting of representative business men in Chicago.

Ex-Sheriff Stanton, candidate for Recorder in Hoboken, said if elected he would have no side door for private complaints in his office. He promised to "set" on the bench with a clear head in the morning.

Three Italians were killed, two fatally injured, and many hurt in an accident on the Naugatuck Division of the New Haven Railroad near Thomaston, Conn. A caboose in which they were riding crashed through a bridge.

Page 4.

David R. Hires, a brother of ex-Congressman George Hires, was killed at Salem, N. J., by the kick of a horse.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee is embarrassed by lack of transportation facilities, as supplies are coming in faster than they can be sent to Cuba.

There was much excitement at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta yesterday. H. S. Rubens said again that the Cubans would accept nothing short of independence.

The work of preparing cable connections for the mines and torpedoes necessary for the protection of New York Harbor has been nearly finished and the destructive instruments could be laid in three days.

Page 5.

Father John P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, is in town, and will soon be assigned to a new ship and go to Key West. He has been promoted to a Lieutenancy.

The battleship Texas started yesterday morning to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. Orders were received at the navy yard to rush work on the cruiser Chicago.

The great stallion Director, which cost the late Andrew Moore $75,000, brought $1,275 at the auction on the Cloverdale Stock Farm, near Philadelphia. Red Wilkes brought $600.

Page 7.

The members of the Rainy Day Club met at Tuxedo Hall and listened to a paper on "Art in Dress" by Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor.

The new Chicago Council will overthrow John Powers and elect Alderman Adolphus W. Maltby, Chairman of the Finance Committee, it is said.

Miss Emma Louise Cimiotti, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Cimiotti, was married to Herman Bowsky at the home of her parents, 881 West End Avenue, last night, the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Cimiotti celebrated their silver wedding at the same time.

Page 9.

A combination is being planned in Philadelphia by which the wall paper interests of the United States will be pooled.

Some difficulty is experienced in filling the coming vacancies in the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroad Presidencies.

State Engineer Adams was examined by the Canal Investigating Committee at Albany. He said that in 1896 he did not think the canals could be more than deepened for $9,000,000.

There was a sharp panic among the bears on the Stock Exchange yesterday when the report came in ten minutes before the closing time that Spain had backed down. Prices went up with a bound, and there was intense excitement.

The third annual dinner of the Booksellers' League took place at the Hotel St. Denis Tuesday night. Henry Holt said that too much fiction was being published annually. Robert Barr and Richard Le Gallienne were among the speakers.

Page 12.

The New York East Conference closed its session in Brooklyn yesterday, and the list of appointments was given out.

The City Club held its annual meeting and elected committees. A resolution was passed protesting against the enactment of the Ahearn bill.

Frederick Milne, one of the indicted members of the Brooklyn City Works ring, was sentenced by Judge Hurd to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500.

The elevated railroad franchise will come up for consideration at to-day's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. It is expected that Charles Stewart Smith will be present.

Capt. Raynaud of the French Army is about to make experiments with carrier pigeons from ocean steamships, hoping that they will be of great value in sending news of accidents and also for postal service.

Theodore Goeb, fifteen years old, of Long Island City, rode over 100 miles on his wheel Monday and died Tuesday from exhaustion. His physician said that the run was the direct cause of his death.

At a meeting of the Holland Society, Mayor Van Wyck was elected President, and when introduced he responded with a short address. The society refused to adopt two anti-Spain resolutions which were proposed.

Milton Clark of Brooklyn got into a quarrel with the brother of Miss Ferchland, the girl to whom he was engaged. He shot at the brother, and in escaping broke his arm. He and the young woman boarded a street car, and later were married in Hoboken, despite parental opposition.

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CHICAGO CARPENTERS WIN.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The carpenters' strike, which began Monday, came to a sudden end to-day, when all the larger contractors signed the union carpenters' agreement. This is a victory for the strikers. The strike caused 5,000 union carpenters to quit work. The agreement signed is practically the same as the one previously in force except for the provision for a weekly payday, Saturday half-holidays during the summer months, and a more stringent enforcement of the 37½-cents an hour wage [illegible]

[illegible] most desirable region for Sum[illegible] [illegible] out of New York.

AS MADRID SEES THE CRISIS.

Foreign Powers Said to Think that a Peaceable Settlement Might Yet Be Secured.

LONDON, April 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I am able to assert that, in the opinion of more than one European Government, a peaceable settlement on the basis of Spanish concessions could easily be secured if a little time were allowed for reflection and discussion; but the rapidity of events at Washington is the most dangerous element of the situation.

"It is questionable whether the Cubans are ripe for independence and whether such a measure could possibly be executed in a hurry."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"There is no definite news, but the situation becomes more stable in its gravity. The telegrams from Rome indicate that the Pope's mediation is, or perhaps by this time was, indefinite and undeveloped, and that the assent of all parties concerned is as yet not accorded. It is said, furthermore, that his Holiness will ask the Queen Regent to grant an armistice in Cuba. Her Majesty may do so, but, as no armistice is reported to have been asked for from the rebel camp, the granting of it will not be easy.

"A Ministerial crisis is talked of. No crisis of this nature is in immediate prospect, but the shades of Ministerial opinion are known to contrast with some sharpness. The Cuban Ministry's message to the insurgents is thought here to be sailing as close to the wind as is safe. El Heraldo De Madrid attacks it with tooth and nail, and The Exercito Espanol, an organ representing the army, brings a violent charge against the Colonial Minister, Señor Moret, though adducing no proof.

"With these exceptions, the press is laudably sober; and the country says little, but pulls itself together for attack and defense. Diplomacy or intercession may still, of course, be trumps, and peace may ensue. If it does, there will be much warlike preparation to unmake; and Spain's estimate of America, her Parliament, and people will have been an error."

WAR PREPARATIONS AT HAVANA.

The Spaniards Practice with the Big Guns—Torpedoes Planted.

HAVANA, April 6.—Some of the Spaniards still talk wildly about the United States fleet being blown out of water by fire from Havana batteries on the water front, but as careful practice two days ago showed the inability of the gunners to come with 100 yards of a target on smooth water, at a range of two miles or thereabouts, naval men need not be apprehensive of the effect of the Havana guns.

The story sent North that forty mines had been recently sunk in Havana Harbor is not verified. It is improbable. Likely enough, however, a single line or perhaps a double line of torpedoes have been laid in the narrowest part of the channel near the entrance. It is not known whether they are electric or contact torpedoes, but possibly they are of both varieties.

SPANISH FOURS STILL LOWER.

LONDON, April 6.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was stagnant, pending President McKinley's message to Congress. Owing to the gravity of the Cuban situation the Stock Exchange Committee is considering the advisability of rescinding its decision to close the Stock Exchange on Easter Saturday.

The market for American securities opened flat, with prices ⅛ below New York parity. Spanish fours opened lower at 48⅜, and further weakened to 47½. Later there was a slight rally to 47⅞. The closing price yesterday was 49¼.

There was a better feeling for American securities in the afternoon. Spanish fours strengthened to 48⅝ on rumors that President McKinley's message will not be sent to Congress until Thursday. Spanish fours closed at 48½, a net loss of ¾ from yesterday's closing price. After the close of the Stock Exchange Spanish fours were offered at 48 on the Street.

PARIS, April 6.—Spanish fours closed on the Bourse to-day at 49 ex interest. The closing price yesterday was 50 15-16.

BARCELONA, April 6.—Spanish fours are quoted here to-day at 67.80, against 70.25 yesterday.

SPAIN WAITING FOR THE MESSAGE.

LONDON, April 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid this afternoon, says that the situation there this morning was one of expectancy. The Government and the public were anxiously awaiting President McKinley's message to Congress.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish Cabinet discussed the situation this morning at length, and it is further asserted that the prevalent opinion among the officials is that a peaceful solution of the crisis is impossible.

MADRID, April 6.—Señor Sagasta, Premier, on leaving the Palace to-day for his daily conference with the Queen Regent, declared to the reporters who questioned him on the subject that he expected President McKinley's message to Congress would be peaceful in tone, and that it would probably result in avoiding a conflict.

The message, it is said, will not advise the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, but will recommend measures looking toward the immediate cessation of hostilities, and the restoration of peace and stability of government in Cuba in the interests of humanity and the safety and tranquillity of the United States.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The pressure is high throughout the central valleys, the lake regions, and eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast. A depression lies to the northeastward, and a slight one to the south of Florida. The pressure has fallen decidedly in the Rocky Mountain districts and on the North Pacific Coast. There is an increased cloudiness in the Southwest; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather is nearly clear. The rainfall for the past twenty-four hours is confined to a few light and scattered showers. The temperature is higher in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and lower on the South Atlantic Coast. Fair weather is indicated for to-day in all districts east of the Mississippi. Fair and warmer weather is probable in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. There will be an increase in cloudiness in the Southwest and along the Rocky Mountains northward. The Mississippi River at Memphis has reached a stage of 36.8 feet, and it bids fair to almost attain the height of last year's flood. The St. Francis bottoms are reported badly overflowed, and railroad traffic interfered with. At Helena the river has passed the danger line to a stage of 44.4 feet, and continues to rise steadily.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	25	29
6 A. M.	50	24	28
9 A. M.	54	31	34
12 M.	58	34	40
4 P. M.	58	38	46
6 P. M.	55	35	40
9 P. M.	52	33	35
12 P. M.	48	32	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¾
Weather Bureau	31¾
Corresponding date 1897	53⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	44

The maximum temperature yesterday was 39 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; the minimum was 25 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .64 per cent., and at 8 P. M. .65 per cent.

A Fine New Upright Piano.
$[illegible]—Instalments. [illegible] Fifth Av. ([illegible] St.)—Adv.

SPAIN HAS NOT GIVEN IN

Judge Day Says the Government Has No Confirmation of Reports from Madrid.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT RESUMED

Reports of Riots in Havana Also Discredited, but Consul General Lee Has Been Notified to Return Home.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—If Spain is prepared to give all America has asked, as stated in an Associated Press dispatch from Madrid, the State Department has no information to that effect. A copy of the dispatch was shown to Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, at 11 o'clock to-night, just after he had reached his home from the White House. Judge Day read the dispatch through carefully, remarked that he had already seen it in the afternoon papers, and added:

"If this information is true we do not know it. We have received no communication to that effect from Madrid."

"Have you received any communication from Madrid to-day?"

"None whatever."

"Then diplomatic negotiations have not been resumed between this country and Spain?"

"They have not."

Judge Day was asked whether he had any information concerning the rioting reported in afternoon dispatches as occurring in Havana to-day.

"No," he answered, "we have had no advices of any outbreak, and I discredit the report, for I think we would have been notified if there had been any trouble."

"Has Consul General Lee been recalled?" the Judge was asked.

"Recalled!" he said. "No, not recalled. That would imply some sort of rebuke or reflection on Gen. Lee. He has not been recalled, but notified to come home."

"Has Gen. Lee sailed from Havana?"

"If so, we have not been notified of it."

Judge Day's denial that fresh overtures had been made by Spain set at rest a rumor which obtained currency during the afternoon that the real reason for President McKinley withholding his message at the last moment was the receipt of some definite proposition from Spain. The Judge was clear and emphatic in his statement that no word had been received from the Madrid Government to-day, and that there had been no resumption of negotiations between the two Governments.

PEACE TALK IN MADRID.

Reports of an Agreement Concluded with This Country and of an Immediate Armistice.

MADRID, April 6.—A report is current here that a reply has been received from Washington to a suggestion alleged to have been made by the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, whereby an honorable peace satisfactory to both the United States and Spain could be secured; that a settlement of the trouble between the two countries has been, or is on the point of being concluded; that as a first result a proclamation by the Queen Regent, announcing an immediate armistice in Cuba, will be issued to-morrow or on Friday.

The Queen Regent, it is asserted, has practically taken matters out of the hands of her Ministers, and is dealing direct with Gen. Woodford, through the German and Austrian Ambassadors, and is working earnestly for peace. The Austrian Ambassador, Count Dubsky, had an interview with Gen. Woodford to-day. They both seemed much pleased at the situation. M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, also called upon the United States Minister.

Spain, it is declared, is now prepared to give all America has asked, although the form of this concession must be gilded to suit Spanish palates and must take into consideration the political difficulties which confront Spain.

It is said that the new turn of events has caused dissensions in the Cabinet, and on this report the Bourse declined heavily. The Queen Regent, however, it is asserted, is determined to have her way in the matter, and, if necessary, the Ministry will be changed. Señor Silvela, the leader of the Dissident Conservatives and the Conservatives will, if necessary, it is understood, accept office on a programme of an immediate armistice, with full authority to the Autonomist Government to negotiate and conclude an immediate and effectual peace in Cuba.

On the other hand, Premier Sagasta denied this afternoon that there was any trouble in the Cabinet. He also denied the report of the embarkation of troops for the Philippine Islands.

POPE'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Hope Revived in Rome that They Will Lead to a Solution—Spanish Public Disabused.

LONDON, April 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday afternoon published the following dispatch from Rome:

"The Vatican to-day is the scene of the utmost activity. Distinguished personages are coming and going, and telegrams are pouring in. The hopes of a solution of the Hispano-American difficulty through the Pope have been revived. The Pope is in direct communication with the Queen Regent, but his approaches to President McKinley were made indirectly. The Vatican people are sanguine of an armistice. They appear to base their belief of a peaceful solution on the fact that the supposed unpreparedness of the United States for war will make Washington cautious in going to extremities."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope's mediation will probably not go further, as President McKinley has declared that an armistice with the Cubans would not go to the root of the matter."

The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"An announcement that the Pope's action was not at President McKinley's request has been communicated to the press. The Government has also admitted its error to United States Minister Woodford, expressing regret that the misunderstanding arose. Gen. Woodford has accepted the explanation as satisfactory, and the matter which might have led to serious complications has been settled so far as the two Governments are concerned.

"The withdrawal has, however, changed the aspects of affairs. In the public view President McKinley's supposed solicitation of mediation naturally created an impression very satisfactory to the Spaniards, being interpreted as nearly akin to an admission that the United States Government never intended to go beyond words in its protest and was glad to accept an opportunity which would remove the necessity of making those words good by action.

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, is reported to have expressed himself as disgusted with the situation."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News, describing the origin of the statement that America sought the Pope's mediation, says:

"This 'lie from Madrid,' as they openly call it in the Vatican, has upset the calculations of the Pope and may cause the entire ruin of the good offices of the Pontiff, because of the dislike among Americans of intervention by the Pope, not only as the head of the Catholics, but as a European Prince, as he wishes to be considered, his action thus being opposed to the Monroe doctrine.

"It is supposed that Madrid gave this version to make it appear that the United States was backing down, because unprepared for war. Papal action now continues in pressing Spain to accept the conditions of the United States and in working indirectly for the spread of the peace spirit in America. Even at the Vatican the independence of Cuba now seems inevitable, with or without war.

"Can the Pope and the powers which join him induce Spain to withdraw peacefully instead of being driven out? The possibility of not of concluding an armistice will be the first step toward the one or the other solution. The Italia says that Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, has cabled to the Vatican that President McKinley expresses his best wishes for the success of the Pope in obtaining an armistice in Cuba, but that the President considers the question one between Spain and Cuba, while there is a question between Spain and the United States, and the two have nothing to do with each other."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Archbishop Ireland has cabled the Pope that mediation is almost impossible in consequence of the resistance of public opinion. His Holiness is much grieved by this check to his good intentions.

"The Cuban insurgents, it is said, have cabled the European Committee that they will not agree to an armistice or disarmament unless Cuban independence is proclaimed."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"While receiving a body of American pilgrims this morning the Pope delivered an eloquent and feeling address on peace. Its maintenance, he said, prompted his action.

"His Holiness had previously passed three hours in conference with Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. Doubt is gaining ground here as to the acceptance of the Papal proposals, and the American Embassy despairs of peace."

ROME, April 6.—It is semi-officially announced here that the Spanish Government has accepted the principle of an armistice with the insurgents, as proposed by the Pope. President McKinley's reply is now awaited. Upon it depends the possibility of continuing the negotiations at Madrid and Washington. It is believed the powers will now take joint action to prevent a rupture.

SPANISH PRESS OPINIONS.

MADRID, April 6.—The Imparcial, (independent,) commenting to-day upon the political situation, says:

"President McKinley thought to frighten Spain with warlike preparations, making the same error as Napoleon, judging the peninsula by its rulers. Thus judging, he opened the floodgates of American patriotism now threatening to overwhelm him."

Continuing, The Imparcial says the American plan at the outbreak of hostilities is to "simultaneously attack Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands," adding, "Havana will be blockaded by day and bombarded by night."

Thereupon The Imparcial urges the Government to "take prompt action and dispose the Spanish forces so as to counteract the enemy's scheme."

The Liberal regrets the "propagation from certain sources of optimistic views invariably resulting in pessimistic reaction," adding:

"The popular feeling is beginning to pass from impatience to anger. Since mediation was announced the obscurity has increased, no one now knowing with certainty who was the petitioner for Papal intervention. Aggravating the existing confusion came a letter yesterday evening saying the Pope would officially invite the Queen to solemnize Holy Week by granting the insurgents a truce, thus facilitating the pacification of Cuba."

In conclusion The Liberal expresses fear that "Spanish dignity suffers from underhand manoeuvres," asserts that no truces are wanted, and claims that "the time has come for resolute action."

The evening papers yesterday took the worst view of the situation. They devoted practically their whole space to the crisis, with scare heads, long articles, pictures, &c., and discussed it from every point of view.

The Heraldo (independent) remarked that the idea of war with a rich and powerful nation has become the familiar talk of the street and fireside, adding that "even mothers and wives are resigned to it, considering it necessary for the honor of the country."

Continuing, the Heraldo rejoiced at the fact that public sentiment does not slacken, "that rich and poor are uniting to contribute to the war funds," and expressed the belief that "public opinion abroad is growing in Spain's favor," agreeing with the view attributed here to Mr. Klopsch of the United States Cuban Relief Commission, that "the success of the insurrection will mean negro anarchy in Cuba."

The Heraldo then chronicled "the growing tide of provincial patriotism in behalf of the nation's defense."

A NEW PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, April 7. — The Vienna correspondent of The Times explains a plan of settlement which "offers an acceptable compromise, if not too late, and which has already come under the notice of one of the parties concerned." He says:

"The scheme involves giving Cuba autonomy, but placing the island in a relation toward Spain similar to that which Egypt sustains toward Turkey. Under this plan Cuba would pay an annual tribute to Spain, while America would be intrusted with the control of the Cuban finances and have the same standing there as England has in Egypt. The United States would guarantee the Spanish loan, which, considering America's high credit, could easily be issued at 3 per cent. interest, being covered by the tribute. The proceeds of the loan could be divided, say, one-third to Cuba and two-thirds to Spain, and thus both be rescued from financial distress and an honorable peace secured, advantageous to both America and Spain."

The Times, commenting editorially on the scheme of Cuban adjustment outlined by its Vienna correspondent, says it does not think the plan feasible, adding: "Spain appears to remain practically unmoved, and, despite the welcomed delay of the President's message, the situation is still ambiguous and alarming."

BADEN-POWELL BLAMES AMERICA.

LONDON, April 6.—Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative, member of Parliament for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, speaking in Liverpool to-night, said he knew something of Cuban aspirations and he could solemnly declare that a war between the United States and Spain on the pretext publicly made would be nothing short of criminal.

"Neither Spain nor the United States," said Sir George Baden-Powell, "has any reason to bring about the awful results of war. The spirit of unrest that has come across the American people can only be likened to a little schoolboy walking about with his knuckles itching to get at somebody. This feeling comes to nations at periods of too rapid growth."

Conflicting Opinion in London.

LONDON, April 7.—The editorials of the morning papers express conflicting opinions. The Daily News thinks the prospect of peace brighter. The Standard says:

"Evidently there is to be no war between the United States and Spain about Cuba. The powers and the Pope together will be able to arrange a solution."

The Daily Chronicle, on the contrary, considers the aspect of affairs threatening and advises Spain not to commit suicide.

Mr. Smalley's Comment.

LONDON, April 7.—George W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of The Times, expresses the opinion that "Congress has done its worst, and President McKinley has regained control, if, indeed, he ever lost it."

Spanish Troops for Teneriffe.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, April 6.—A detachment of Spanish engineers has arrived here, and further reinforcements of Spanish infantry and artillery are daily expected.

CHICAGO REFORMERS WIN.

CHICAGO, April 6.—In the Aldermanic election in this city yesterday the reform element won, electing twenty-five out of thirty-five candidates. These twenty-five have pledged themselves to demand for the city compensation for all public franchises. With thirteen holdovers, the reform element will have 38 votes in the City Council, or a majority of 8. The politics of the Aldermen elected are: Democrats, 17; Republicans, 17; independent, 1.

The returns for town officers show that the Democrats were successful in electing the town tickets in the three great divisions of the city, north, south, and west. The Democrats also elected the town officers in the Town of Lake. The Republicans elected their candidates for town officers in Hyde Park, Lakeview, and Jefferson. In Cicero the entire Republican ticket was elected. About 58 per cent. of last Spring's Mayoralty vote was cast.

BIG EXODUS FROM HAVANA

The Masootte Arrives at Key West with 96 Passengers and Will Return for More.

OTHER STEAMERS ARE ENGAGED

Gen. Lee Remains at His Post—Streets of the City Filled with People on Account of the Holy Days.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6—9:40 P. M.—The Mascotte has arrived with ninety-six passengers on board. She is coaling at the Government dock and will return to Havana as soon as through. Consul General Lee did not come. There is great excitement here. Every stateroom on the Mascotte was engaged. The City of Key West will have a big crowd to-morrow. It is reported that there is great excitement at Havana.

TAMPA, Fla., April 6.—The steamship Olivette sailed to-night for Havana to bring over Americans desirous of coming. This ship has been undergoing repairs, and it was with the greatest urgency that she was made ready for the trip.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of the Bache and Mangrove from Havana with a large number of Americans on board. It is stated, however, that Gen. Lee has not sailed. Secretary Long said that it had been decided to defer sending the message to Congress, but when asked if this decision had been influenced by the condition of affairs in Havana he declined to answer.

GEN. LEE STILL IN HAVANA.

Precautions Taken for the Observance of Holy Days, and No Vehicles Will Run.

HAVANA, April 6.—The order maintained in the city up to the present is admirable. Consul General Lee assures the correspondent of The Associated Press that he has received no instructions to leave Havana. It is reported, however, that some of the Consul's records were sent North by the Mascotte to-day. She is expected back from Key West on Friday. With the Bache, Mangrove, and Fern there will be ample accommodation then to take away all who are entitled to go.

The G. Lawton Childs Company had intended to close their business here to-day, but have reconsidered the decision. That bank and the Hidalgo Company's Bank were crowded during banking hours to-day.

To-morrow, Holy Thursday, and the next day, Good Friday, will both be religiously observed in all quarters. No business of any kind will be transacted, and even carriages, cabs, and street cars will be forbidden on the streets. In the main town no bells will be allowed to ring until Saturday after the singing of the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" to-morrow morning. This applies to bells and city clocks. Even ladies must visit the monuments on foot, and it is possible that telegraphic communication will be cut off on account of the holy day.

Bankers with close American connections are packing their papers, collecting all possible debts, arranging for guards for their steel vaults, and sending their families away. Cuban women with husbands, fathers, or brothers in the insurgent ranks are in a state of terror, and are really much to be pitied, since, if any one is marked, it is they, since all history on parallel lines shows no very great consideration from Spanish rioters for the gentler sex.

The few simon-pure Americans who remain keep as cool as may be with the temperature 85 degrees in the morning hours. The fact is, so far as the officials and newspaper men are concerned, they have heard so many weird tales, which they have traced to their sources and found mere buncome or bathos, that they are not prepared to believe any evidence but that of their own senses.

AS CAPT. HUMPHREY SAW CUBA.

Boston Wrecker Tells of the Bitter Feeling Against Americans.

BOSTON, April 6.—Capt. William F. Humphrey, Treasurer of the Boston Towboat Company, arrived home yesterday after a flying trip to Havana. He was in that city two days—March 26 and 27. He inspected the wreck of the Maine, and then hurried away in order to have a conference with Secretary Long. Immediately after that conference the Secretary of the Navy ordered work on the wreck stopped. During his brief stay in Havana Capt. Humphrey had ample chance to see evidences of the bitter feeling there against Americans. He found it manifested in many ways, but principally in insulting remarks directed in low tones as Americans pass along the streets, or when they are observed in any public place. "The excitement there was growing when I left, just as it has been growing here," said Capt. Humphrey to a reporter who interviewed him on his arrival.

"When I was there talk of peace was uppermost in Washington, but in spite of that it was easy to see that the bitter feeling against Americans was growing. Gen. Lee told me he considered the situation then very critical."

Capt. Humphrey found Gen. Lee collected and cheerful, in spite of the gravity of the situation, and his coolness gave those around him assurance. He was all ready to get out at a moment's notice, but, until ordered away, he was going to stick to his post as if things were going along serenely."

While speaking of the war vessels at Havana, Capt. Humphrey referred to the reported inability of the Alphonso XII. to go to sea on account of leaky boilers.

"It looks as if the ship was of no use to the Spanish," was Capt. Humphrey's laconic comment on the story about her boilers.

Capt. Humphrey talked, on the day of his arrival in Havana, with a newspaper man who had just arrived in the city from the interior, having visited the insurgents and passed through the trochas of the Spanish without their knowledge. This correspondent described the condition of the Spanish in the field as pitiable. He said the soldiers were sick and starving. Their clothing was in rags and their feet were tied up in bagging and rags to keep them from being bruised while marching or moving about the rough country. They were discouraged, and would welcome anything that would give them food and rest.

TWO BRITISH VESSELS HIRED.

The Beverley and Brookline to Bring Americans from Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 6.—The Boston Fruit Company's steamer Beverley, Capt. Andersen, which has been dispatched by United States Consul Dent from here to Santiago de Cuba to embark the American citizens at that port, sailed for Cuba this morning.

A dispatch from Boston was posted in the Maritime Exchange late yesterday afternoon, stating that two British steamships, whose agencies are in Boston, had been chartered by the Government to bring as many Americans from Cuba as they could accommodate. These steamships are the Beverly, which left Port Antonio at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for Santiago de Cuba, and the Brookline, which left Jamaica at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for Cienfuegos.

THE DANGER TO AMERICANS.

Gen. Lee Said to Have Reported that All Could Have Gotten Out of Cuba Before This.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There is a sharp disagreement between the views issued from the White House and those entertained in the War, Navy, and State Departments concerning the position of Gen. Lee and the other American citizens and Consuls in Cuba. If the Consul General at Havana thinks that the lives of American citizens in the island will not be secure unless the message of President McKinley be withheld until next Monday, it must be, according to information had by these departments, a sudden reversal of his opinion. As late as this morning the State Department understood from advices received from Gen. Lee that there would be no difficulty in getting the Americans out of Cuba by noon. The dispatch supposed to have been received by the President was a surprise to every one who was familiar with the situation.

Because of the manner in which the scanty news from Cuba is given out, a misconception has been formed of the position Gen. Lee and other Consuls on the island occupy with relation to this Government and to the Government of Spain. They do not occupy the position of diplomatic representatives. They are commercial agents of this Government, and as such are not subject to recall. This was clearly stated in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day, giving the opinion of a high legal authority in the War Department. At the State Department to-day it was said that Gen. Lee is merely a Consular representative, with somewhat extended powers in order to fit him for transaction of certain matters in Havana that can be disposed of there to better advantage than at Madrid. Consequently, it was said he will be not recalled, and no step has been taken looking to his recall, as this would be contrary to all custom.

It was also said that in this instance as in all others, whenever the condition of affairs became so perilous that the lives of Consuls are not secure they are advised to leave the country.

Beyond this the State Department does not go. It has already notified Gen. Lee and other Consuls of the critical state of affairs, and advised them that it would be best for them to leave Cuba, at once. The department stated to-day that the only thing to look forward to now is that Gen. Lee will leave Havana, when he regards his continued stay there as perilous and useless. He will take this step, it was said, when war breaks out or just before the commencement of actual hostilities, and every facility will be afforded for his escape in due season.

As to the personal peril in which the Consuls in Cuba are said to be at this time, the State Department has carefully planned to give them full protection and opportunity to get out of the island. Several days ago dispatches passed between the department and Gen. Lee in regard to this matter, and the Consul General was advised that several vessels would be in Havana Harbor on April 5 (yesterday) to take him and the other Consuls and American citizens away from Cuba, if it was found necessary. It was thought that there was abundance of time for the preparation of the Consuls and others to leave by that date. Gen. Lee so informed the department, and said that everybody would be ready to leave Havana by noon to-day. It was for this reason that the Mangrove, Bache, and Blake were sent to Havana yesterday, and the Fern held in that harbor.

It was partly because of these statements of Gen. Lee, it is said, that President McKinley withheld his message until to-day. In fact, according to all reports to-day at high noon was the hour set for the declaration of war, or at least for the commencement of actual hostilities.

Consul General Lee's retirement from Havana would have been considered by the whole world as the first actual step in war and it would have been followed immediately by the launching of the fleets of the United States against Spain in West Indian waters and against Spain at home. The sudden halt in this plan has taken the officials in every department by surprise, and chiefly because it has been put upon the plea that the Americans in Cuba are not safe when it was supposed that they would have been secure on American ships before the message could have got to Congress.

MAY BE RIOTS DURING HOLIDAYS.

State Department Officials Anticipate Trouble in Spain and Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The State Department officials are anticipating with much interest and considerable apprehension the probabilities of the coming Easter holidays in Spain and Cuba. It is at such times that the people, especially when great national questions are uppermost in the public mind, are apt to give way to their feelings and indulge in riotous demonstrations.

These holidays begin to-morrow, which is Holy Thursday, and continue for several days. Most of the business houses and all the places of amusement are closed from Thursday to Sunday, and consequently many idle people assemble at public places and on thoroughfares. On Sunday many of the shops are opened for half a day, being closed at noon to permit the employes to indulge in various pastimes and sports and to attend the bull fights which are so popular in both Spain and Cuba.

In view of the very strained relations existing at this time between Spain and the United States, the assemblage of large crowds in public places may, it is feared, lead to uprisings and to demonstrations against American citizens in Spain or Cuba.

A CONSUL LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO.

Senor de Castro on His Way to Washington and Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Felipe de Castro, Spain's Consul in this city, took his departure Sunday, and is now on his way to Washington. Consul de Castro sent out farewell cards to local Consuls, but otherwise kept his departure secret. He informed friends here that he might return in the near future, but that was a mere contingency, depending upon international developments.

At his former residence, Polk and Bush Streets, last night it was learned that from Washington he would go to Havana. Mrs. de Castro has her trunks packed, and is ready to leave town at a moment's notice. She expects to start either to-morrow or Friday to join her husband.

WOODFORD'S FAMILY LEAVING.

His Wife and Niece Start for Biarritz, but Miss Woodford Stays—Americans Make Plans.

MADRID, April 6—9 P. M.—Mrs. Woodford, wife of the United States Minister, accompanied by her niece and Lieut. G. L. Dyer, the United States Naval Attaché, left by the 8 o'clock train for Biaritz. Gen. Woodford bade them farewell at the station.

Considerable surprise is expressed at their departure "in view of the settlement;" but Miss Woodford remains, and it is explained that the others will soon return.

The staff of the United States Legation has left Madrid and probably will remain in Paris for the present.

It is understood arrangements have been concluded to place American citizens and their property throughout the country under the care of the British representatives in case the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, is compelled to leave. It is said, however, that no instructions have yet been received by Gen. Woodford actually to take this step.

SENOR POLO MORE HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—At the Spanish Legation Señor Polo said that while he could not disclose any of the information reaching him in an official character, yet he felt that the strain of a few hours ago was materially relieved, and that the prospects for peace looked much brighter. He in no way confirmed nor would he even discuss views entertained in other high official quarters that Spain was slowly but surely yielding, and confined his utterances to the general statement that conditions were improving.

Señor Polo is proceeding as though affairs were in their customary channel, and to his friends he pointed out to-day that the legation presented no evidence of expected change, of packing, or of preparation for departure.

The Viscaya and Oquendo.

MADRID, April 6.—The Spanish cruisers the Viscaya and the Almirante Oquendo will await orders at Puerto Rico.

MORE DELAY FOR CUBA

President's Message Will Not Be Presented to Congress Before Monday.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE ASKS MORE TIME.

Says Lives of Americans in Cuba Would Not Be Safe After Publication of the Message.

Great Discontent in Congress and Among the Officials of the Army and Navy.

The President's message was not sent to Congress yesterday, and it was announced that it would be withheld until Monday.

The reason assigned for this delay was the receipt of a dispatch from Consul General Lee that all Americans could not be got off the island before the end of the week, and would be in grave peril if the message should be sent in to Congress before their departure.

Press dispatches from Madrid say that Spain has decided to concede the demands of this country in respect to the Cuban question, but it was stated last night by ex-Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, that his department had had no confirmation of the press dispatches, and that, in fact, there had been no negotiations with Spain since she rejected the propositions submitted by Mr. Woodford.

It may be that Spain is getting ready to yield, but the Madrid Government has not yet notified this country that it purposes to make any concessions.

The delay in the presentation of the President's message caused great disappointment in Congress, and led to a good deal of severe comment on the President's course, to the effect that the Administration was trying to gain time in the hope of averting war.

The theory of those who criticised the President was that he was hopeful the pressure that is bearing on Spain from European powers, the Pope, and other sources, eventually would have the effect of bringing that country to our terms.

The exodus of Americans from Cuba is assuming large dimensions. The Government vessels Bache and Mangrove and the Plant steamer Olivette took full loads of passengers from Havana to Key West yesterday, and more will be brought to-day. Consul General Lee is still in Havana, and it is not known when he will come to this country.

The Navy and War Departments are ready to move at a moment's notice, and apparently expect to be called into action ultimately. The view in those departments is that the trouble with Spain will not be settled without resort to war. The general opinion in Washington does not run counter to this view.

GRUMBLING AT WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Message Caused Deep Disappointment in and Out of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President McKinley did not send his Cuban message to Congress to-day. It is announced there will be no message this week, and there is a bare possibility that the message, which is now in type, may never be sent to Congress.

The reason given for withholding the report until Monday is that the Administration has received advices from Gen. Lee, at Havana, indicating that all Americans could not be gotten off the island before the end of the week, and would be in grave peril if the message preceded their departure.

The possibility that it never may be sent in to Congress is based on a report derived from Madrid press dispatches that the Spanish Government had decided to reopen the case closed, so far as this Government was concerned, by the refusal of Spain to make satisfactory response to the representations made by the United States last week, and in order to avert impending war had decided to make concessions heretofore refused.

There is no confirmation of this report in Washington. Assistant Secretary of State Day said last night that no intimation had come to the State Department from Minister Woodford confirmatory of the press dispatches. In fact, no message of any kind had been received from the Madrid Government.

The disappointment in Washington is profound, and the more the delay announced this afternoon is discussed the more impatient become those who were prepared by the authorized announcements from the White House and the State Department on Monday and yesterday to hear the message before the adjournment of the Congress this afternoon.

The city has been intensely excited since early morning. Public attention was diverted from the White House for a time by the expectation that exciting matter was to be found at the Capitol. Alarming reports about Gen. Lee and the other citizens of the United States in Cuba, more astonishing ones about the mediation of the Pope, the wildest intimations about the interference of the European powers, whirled into and along the corridors of the Senate, one after another. Not one word was heard before noon suggesting that the President had changed his mind or his programme for the transmission of his communication to the two houses. When the announcement came at last, it fell heavily upon all but the few members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and House Committee on Foreign Affairs, who had not really expected the message at all to-day, and who had said nothing while they saw the crowd assembling and watched it while it waited in almost breathless anticipation of the words that were expected to provoke if they did not mean war.

Say They Have Cause to Grumble.

If the Administration is disposed to grumble because it has heard something like a growl of dissatisfaction, some of those who are disappointed insist that they have cause to complain from the manner in which they have been treated. The newspaper representatives here have been assured from day to day at the Department of State and the White House that the message would be sent in to-day. Even very intimate friends of the President, who have been helpful in restraining the rising impatience of the people at what may have been improperly described as unnecessary delay, went to the Capitol this morning quite confident that the message would be read before Congress adjourned. That it would not be read was understood by a few members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and there were members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs who were not surprised at the delay. A Senator, the mention of whose name would be an absolute guarantee of the sincerity of the words used, said immediately after the announcement by Senator Davis:

"The delay was not caused by any development of to-day. I saw a dispatch on Monday last in which the President asked for just the postponement which he requested this afternoon."

Such statements as this soon met the explanation that the transmission of the dispatch was caused by requests from Lee to hold it back in consideration of the danger to which its publication would expose American citizens in Havana. At the Department of State, however, there were very inconsistent but assuring statements that Lee is not in immediate danger, and these statements are supported by dispatches in the Washington papers from Havana.

Until Congress understands better just what the reason was for putting off the publication of the message, the President will be subjected to impatient criticism by members and others. A Senator who is noted for his conservatism, and who is as humane in his feelings as any member of the body, indulged in what for him was very unusual language to express his mortification at the delay.

"It's humiliating," said he, "and the President, it seems to me, is unfortunately weakening us in the estimation of our own people and inviting Spain to offer us new provocation of contempt and insult. I am not a military man, but if I am not misinformed we are prepared now to force from Spain the concessions which she has refused to yield through diplomatic negotiation. We shall never obtain those concessions now except by a demonstration of our ability to compel Spain to yield. To be led into endless postponement and then gain not one point that we are supposed to have demanded from Spain will make us the laughing stock of nations."

House Informed After the Senate.

The House was kept in ignorance of the postponement of the message until after the delay was announced in the Senate. Then it was found that members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had known that the President hoped to get more time when he set to-day for sending his message in. The precarious position of Consul General Lee in Havana was given as the reason for delay, just as it was in the Senate, but it was instantly pointed out that the delay was thought of as early as yesterday, and that it was not until this morning that the White House discovered that Mr. Lee was in immediate peril of assassination if the President should send in a message distasteful to the Spaniards in Havana.

"If Lee is to be in danger," said a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, "because the President is to send a message to Congress protesting against a murderous and brutal campaign in Cuba, the United States Government should not hesitate one hour before proceeding to sweep Spain from Cuba and provide that island with a Government that will let men live and enjoy the fruit of their labor."

Diligent inquiry to-night failed to elicit any other reason for the non-appearance of the message than that assigned by the President. Senators Sewell, Aldrich, Carter, Hanna, Foraker, and others say to-night that they have accepted the reasons given as the correct ones. Senator Aldrich does not believe that the President desired time to make his message stronger or weaker. "If it stands," said he, "it will be a vigorous, patriotic message, and I believe the people will be satisfied with it."

"It cannot be a weak or inoffensive message to the Spaniards," said a Western Republican Senator. "The President's course in protecting Gen. Lee by postponing the sending of the message makes that plain. If its words are of such character as to lead the President to believe that its publication will provoke Spain to war it will come pretty near to meeting a public demand. If this assumption is correct, those critics of the President who have been insisting that he would treat the Cuban question with hesitation or weakness will be as much surprised as the majority of American citizens will be gratified."

The war cloud has not passed. It has only lifted for a short time, according to the opinion of men who are just as clear now in their belief that war is justifiable as they were this morning, when they looked for warlike movements before the close of another day. To men like Senator Frye, who believes that war is inevitable, the delay of the message is irritating, but it is bowed to out of a spirit of great loyalty to the President, in whom the Congress has not yet lost confidence.

A Little Story About the Speaker.

A little story has gone the rounds to illustrate the state of Speaker Reed's mind. While he was at breakfast this morning at the Shoreham he opened a letter from ex-Gov. Morton. Mr. Morton appealed to Mr. Reed in this letter to use his utmost efforts to prevent a war. If necessary to convince the House of the importance of refraining from warlike action he hoped the Speaker would step down from the desk and, from the floor, address himself to the calm reason of the members and dissuade them from declaring for intervention and war.

"Dissuade them!" said Mr. Reed, with a smile. "Dissuade them! The Governor is too good. He might as well ask me to stand out in the middle of a Kansas waste and dissuade a cyclone. It can't be done with success."

Senator Mason furnished a story to illustrate a state of mind in Washington and Chicago. Chicago had an election yesterday, and it has been learned that it went against the Republicans, Senators Mason's own Congressional district, which usually gives a Republican majority of 15,000, having gone 2,000 Democratic. The Senator received a dispatch to-day from a personal friend, a Democrat. It did not refer to the election or the Cuban question. It was, as the Senator said, "irrevelant and impertinent." It read:

"If William McKinley should die, would Hanna still be President?"

A New York Representative relates this incident in connection with the postponement of the message:

"At 11 o'clock two ladies were at the White House ready to go to the Capitol to hear the message read. One of them asked the President at what time it would be received by the Senate. He told them that it would be there not earlier than 2 o'clock and not later than 3. About an hour later the Senate Sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee was summoned, and less than two hours later the publication of the message was deferred for four days."

SCHEMES OF LEGISLATORS.

Radical Republicans Hold a Meeting —Proposition to Block Business Until the Message Appears.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Notwithstanding the impatience and disappointment caused among the Republican members of the House by the withholding of the President's message to-day, the frank statement of the President to the leaders and to several prominent Democrats that such a course was deemed absolutely necessary by Consul General Lee, to insure the safe departure of the Americans still in Cuba, has caused them to accept the situation in good faith.

Some of the most radical, after hearing the statements of those who saw the President, appeared satisfied. Those with whom the President talked came away with a very strong impression that the message would mean war unless Spain backed down squarely. One of those who have been very active in antagonizing delay says the message will be perfectly satisfactory to him and will fully meet the expectations of the country.

Pending the transmittal of the message, in view of the situation presented by the President, all plans looking to action in the House will be abandoned. But those who have been taking part in the radical movement, and who always admit the possibility that the time may come when they will have to part company with the President, are, according to the leaders of the movement, more determined than ever ultimately to obtain what they desire. They, however, are at present satisfied with the assurances they have received as to the character of the message. But this has not prevented them from organizing for possible contingencies.

The conference which was to have been held to-night after the message was in was abandoned, but fifty of those who originally inaugurated the movement met immediately after the House adjourned to discuss the situation. All who were not heartily in sympathy with them were invited to leave. Those at the meeting unanimously agreed to wait upon the message, but the movement for a caucus started by the President's supporters, which was also abandoned during the afternoon, exposed to them a danger upon which they had not reckoned—namely, that a caucus of Republicans might be called to bind them by the party action and place them in the position of bolters if the occasion arose for them to adopt an independent plan of action.

A committee of eight was therefore appointed to count noses, to watch the situation, and to devise ways and means to meet any tactics of the opposition. The committee is as follows: Messrs. Hopkins of Illinois, Lorrimer of Illinois, Tawney of Minnesota, Cooper of Wisconsin, Hepburn of Iowa, Bromwell of Ohio, Joy of Missouri, and Knox of Massachusetts. Several rather vigorous speeches in denunciation of any policy of delay were made in the course of the meeting, one by Mr. Smith of Illinois.

In order to emphasize this position a proposition was made to unite with the Democrats and block all legislation, adjourning from day to day, until the message appeared and the House had acted on the Cuban resolutions. But Mr. Hull of Iowa, who is pushing the Army Reorganization bill, made such an ardent plea to allow that bill to come to a vote that the proposition was temporarily abandoned. Whether it will be revived depends largely upon the course of events. It can be stated, however, that it is seriously contemplated.

One of the other chief developments of the day was the probability that, in the event of a split on the Republican side, the Democrats would unite with the radicals and allow the latter to force the issue. If the Democrats should seek to assume the aggressive, the chances are they would solidify the Republicans against them.

JOHN A. McCALL IN WASHINGTON.

He Tells the President He Can Have All the Money He Wants.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Early in the evening the President had a long conference by appointment with John A. McCall of New York. Mr. McCall is understood to have assured the President that the Government would be put to no embarrassment by a lack of money with which to prosecute a war. While he deprecated war and hoped that it might be averted, if it could not be, the whole people of the country would stand by the President, he thought, in maintaining a just contest.

It is said upon excellent authority that Mr. McCall expressed to the President his belief that within forty-eight hours he could raise among the financial institutions of New York alone $300,000,000, which the Government could have upon its own terms, and that if a popular subscription were called for $500,000,000 could be obtained in a few days.

Late to-night Mr. McCall said that he did not care to discuss his interview with the President.

"As to a war loan," said he, "we will not cross that bridge until we get to it. Everybody ought to deplore war, but when the President says war is inevitable the people will stand solidly with him. He can have all the money he wants."

BREWERS ON WAR TAXES.

Delegates Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A delegation representing the United States Brewers' Association appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day and protested against the proposed increase of the tax on beer to meet war emergencies. The delegation consisted of Messrs. G. Thomann of New York City, Paul A. Saager of Baltimore, Robert Portner of Alexandria, Va.; J. W. Brown of Brooklyn, and C. W. Wells of this city.

They cited the recent newspaper reports that the committee would double the beer tax and urged that there was no reason why the brewers should be subjected to such an additional tax when other lines remain exempt. Chairman Dingley explained that the increase had not been considered either by the committee or the House, but that if they wanted to state their views on that understanding they might do so.

The brewers said that if it became necessary to increase taxes all along the line they would raise no objection, but that it would necessitate in the case of retailers either raising the price per glass or furnishing less of the product for a given sum. In event of a war causing the tax to be raised from $1 to $2 per barrel, they asked that Congress provide a satisfactory rebate, as 15 per cent. should be allowed for spoilage from whatever cause. The committee adjourned without giving any assurance as to what would be done.

SECRETARY PORTER EXPLAINS.

Did Not Write the Criticism of Congress That Appeared in His Paper.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In regard to an article in The Hartford Post criticising Congress, Secretary Porter said to-day:

"I have not written a line for my paper, The Hartford Post, during my residence of over a year in Washington. I have not had time to manage the editorial page of the paper, even if I had the inclination to do so under present circumstances. So far as the article which has caused criticism is concerned, I did not write it, nor did I see it until two days after its publication, at which time I promptly sent a telegram to the managing editor of The Post expressing disavowal and regret at the exaggerated tone of the article and cautioning the editor to be more careful in the future.

"I am on the pleasantest terms of friendship or acquaintanceship with a large number of Representatives and Senators, and any unfair or discourteous criticism of Congress would be directly opposite to my feelings and record. No one regrets more than myself any misapprehension which the publication of this article may have caused."

MANY WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

Officials Who See the President About the Message Leave Full of Weariness.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The White House to-day presented a scene of confusion and dismay. There was hurrying to and fro, hasty dispatching of messengers to and from the State Department and to and from Congress, hurried conferences with delegations from the one and officials of the other, and a general appearance of irresolution and rout. It looked as if a tremendous effort was making to do something, while everything that had been done was really being undone.

Up to almost noon, despite these signs of uneasiness and restiveness, the President repeatedly said that the message was going to the houses of Congress in a short time. A little while before noon, a series of conferences were held between the President and Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, and delegations of members from the House and Senate. Then it was learned that the President had seen fit to withhold the document, in order to make a few verbal changes, and that it would not go to Congress before 2 o'clock. This time was soon stretched to 3, and finally it was learned that there would be no message at all until Monday. The settlement of the Cuban question had been postponed for another week.

Attorney General Griggs was an early caller at the White House, and had a conference with Mr. McKinley. He was soon followed by Representative Adams of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and by Senators Frye, Spooner, and Fairbanks, all of whom conferred with the President for some time. Secretaries Alger and Long came next, and soon afterward Judge Day came over from the State Department in answer to a call. This was before the hour appointed for sending in the message. After they left, it was given out that the message would be forwarded to Congress shortly.

Just before 1 o'clock Senators Davis, Lodge, and Frye of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee came over from the Capitol in response to a message asking for a conference. Several Representatives dropped in, also in response to an invitation from the President. When these conferences broke up it was learned that the message had been abandoned, and would not be sent to Congress till Monday. The reason given was that a telegram had been received from Gen. Lee stating that unless the message was deferred until Monday, he would not answer for the safety of the Americans in Cuba.

Every one concerned looked the picture of desperation and weariness after this conclusion had been reached. Judge Day seemed to have aged by several years from the time he went into the conference, and the members of Congress were haggard and careworn. The President himself soon retired into the privacy of the part of the White House that may be called his residence, and shortly after went out for an airing and for rest.

Several officials of the Administration called informally at the White House to-night and had conferences with the President. Secretaries Long, Bliss, Alger, and Attorney General Griggs were among those who saw the President, but all left the executive mansion early, and the President retired before 11 o'clock. None of them would discuss the situation in any of its phases.

SENATOR ALLEN TO GOV. HOLCOMB.

Offers His Services to His Country Through Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Allen of Nebraska sent the following dispatch to-day:

"Hon Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.:

"Tender all State troops without delay. In the event of war with Spain I desire through you to place my services at the disposal of the State to serve the country in such capacity as you may assign me in defense of the National honor and for Cuban liberty. WILLIAM V. ALLEN."

MERCHANTS FOR A FREE CUBA.

Their Board of Trade Unanimously Declares in Favor of Independence for the Island.

At the meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board, at [illegible] First Avenue, the following resolution, introduced by President C. C. Shayne, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee on National Affairs believes that Spain is responsible for the loss of the Maine, and that a substantial indemnity and an ample reparation should be demanded from Spain without further delay. And, further, the committee believes the independence of Cuba should be recognized and should be secured with peace if possible, but by force of arms if necessary.

President Shayne, in the course of a review of the situation in support of his resolution, denied that the interest of this country was purely an ethical one. He read a report which showed that the United States had lost [illegible] in three years during the war. He went into detail, showing the financial damage to this country by the cessation of the sugar-growing industry and the decline of the tobacco industry in Cuba. If the present conditions continue, he said, it would bankrupt hundreds of American business men. He spoke of the chaos into which the uncertainty has thrown the importers, and pointed out that autonomy was a snare and a delusion. He also quoted Mr. Coudert as an authority on international law showing that this country had a right to intervene.

Andrew Patterson created some surprise by the introduction of a resolution advising the board "to petition Congress to call upon the civilized nations of the world to arbitrate the present grave complications between Spain and the United States."

On motion of Vice President R. M. Walters Mr. Patterson's resolution was referred to the National Legislative Committee, with instructions to report at the May meeting.

Mr. Shayne's resolutions were telegraphed to Speaker Reed, Vice President Hobart, and President McKinley. There will be a meeting of the board on Monday, and a subscription will be started to equip a regiment.

Jersey City Board of Trade Acts.

The Jersey City Board of Trade to-night adopted resolutions indorsing the course of President McKinley in the present crisis and calling on Congress to sustain him. The board also adopted a resolution expressing sympathy for the suffering Cubans. A final resolution pledged the board to form and equip a regiment in the event of war, the body to be known as the Jersey City Guard and to be raised under such conditions as the President or Gov. Voorhees may prescribe.

LACK OF CARGO, NOT FEAR.

Why the Ward Line Steamer Niagara Will Not Sail To-day.

It was announced yesterday that the Ward Line steamer Niagara, which was to sail to-day for Nassau and ports south of Cuba, would be withdrawn. This, however, it was said, did not indicate that it was dangerous for steamers to go to Cuba, and the reason given was lack of cargo. The Vigilancia sailed yesterday, taking all the freight that it had been intended to send by the Niagara.

President H. P. Booth of the Ward Line said that the increase of insurance risks had caused shippers to decrease their orders. As far as the situation in Cuba was concerned, Mr. Booth said, the Ward Line steamers would continue going there, as usual, and he believed that there would be plenty of time for all Americans to leave Cuba. He did not think that there were over 500 Americans, both native and naturalized, in Havana.

THE PRESIDENT UPHELD.

The Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen Send Him a Telegram.

After the meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen at 18 East Sixteenth Street last night the following telegram was sent to President McKinley:

To William McKinley, President of the United States:

At a regular meeting, held to-night, of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, an organization in active existence since its inception in 1785, it was unanimously resolved to convey to the President of the United States an expression of the society's profound appreciation of his calmness, wisdom, and patriotism in the present critical juncture in National affairs, approving of all that he has done and has caused to be done, and to express confidence in his judgment in any crisis that may confront the Nation, and commending heartily his purpose to evade the issue of war until all honorable means for peace are exhausted.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, President.

Richard D. Davies, Secretary.

The meeting at which the resolution was passed was well attended and the members were enthusiastic.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES HIGH.

Few Risks Including Marine War Hazard Written Yesterday.

The high charges on marine insurance policies containing the war clause, which have prevailed for the last five days, were maintained rigidly yesterday, and there was little disposition on the part of the underwriters to accept the small amount of the business which was offered. Shipping interests generally appeared disposed to await the outcome of the next few days before venturing on the high seas.

Inquiries concerning vessels due to sail a fortnight hence, which were made in several offices, brought an absolute refusal to quote rates on such risks.

About "Bombardment Insurance."

BOSTON, April 6.—The opinion of the Attorney General as to the legality of writing "bombardment insurance" has been asked by the Insurance Commissioner.

CAPT. E. L. ZALINSKI ILL.

The Inventor Recovering from the Grip at Roosevelt Hospital.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, retired, United States Army, the inventor of the dynamite gun, was taken from his rooms, 119 West Forty-third Street, about ten days ago to Roosevelt Hospital, where he now occupies a room in the private ward. He was suffering from an attack of grip, which, it was thought, could be treated better at the hospital than at his home.

A reporter who called on Capt. Zalinski yesterday afternoon found him sitting up in bed and eating a hearty meal. He said that his illness had no dangerous features, and that he hoped to be out by Friday. When asked about his plans in case of war, he said:

"If war comes, of course I am at my country's service. It goes without saying that every retired officer will do for his country what he is ordered to do."

Capt. Zalinski said that he had not been looking forward with any special interest to testing his dynamite gun on the Spaniards.

Carried Hose Up Sixteen Stories.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, April 1.

Several thousand people watched Carl Eldfeldt and Patrick Hickey, members of Truck No. 1, carry a lead of hose from a chemical engine up sixteen stories on the fire escape of the Monadnock Building yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. As the two firemen neared the top of their perilous ascent up the slender iron ladder the crowd cheered. Most of the spectators thought it was an exhibition drill, but the arrival of more fire apparatus and the appearance at all the upper windows of anxious-looking tenants soon undeceived them. The enthusiasm of the crowd again demonstrated itself when the last platform at the sixteenth-story window was reached and the two truckmen disappeared into the building. The 350 feet of hose had been carried up to the top of the building in less than two minutes. The fire occurred in the storerooms of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company on the seventeenth floor. Many of the tenants of the building, however, knew nothing of the fire for some time after. On each floor of the building leads of hose are connected directly with the house pumps. The fire was practically out when Truckmen Eldfeldt and Hickey appeared with their line from the chemical, and they finished the job in short order. It took every inch of the 350 feet of hose the chemical carried to reach the blaze, and this was done only by getting it up on a straight line by the fire escape.

Crimes Against the Ballot Box.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Philadelphia Grand Jury has suggested that illegal voting and ballot-box stuffing shall be made unpardonable crimes. This would require a change of the State Constitution. The Governor is empowered, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, to grant pardons in all cases except impeachments. In a Republic where everything is made to depend upon the fair exercise of the elective suffrage, it would, indeed, be well enough to put crimes against the ballot in the unpardonable list!

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

El Sol and El Norte Will Go to the Navy Yard To-morrow to be Refitted.

WORK ON THEM TO BE HURRIED

The Creole, Now the Solace, Has Started for Newport News to be Made a Hospital Ship—Labors of the Inspection Board.

The Morgan Line steamers El Sol and El Norte, which were purchased by the Government on Tuesday for use as auxiliary cruisers, will be taken to the navy yard to-morrow to receive the necessary alterations to fit them for service as warships. The work will be carried out rapidly. There is an ample supply of rapid-fire guns for these vessels, as well as for others that may be purchased later.

The Cromwell Line steamer Creole, recently purchased as a hospital ship, sailed yesterday morning for Newport News, where the work of fitting her out will be accomplished. She has been rechristened the Solace. It is understood that considerable disappointment was expressed by members of the Examining Board that such a splendid vessel was destined for a hospital ship. She was perfectly adapted for use as an auxiliary cruiser.

A Steam Pilot Boat Offered.

Capt. George W. Bellevou of the steam pilot boat Philadelphia of the Philadelphia Pilots' Association visited the offices of the board yesterday morning and offered the vessel for sale. The board is said to have favored the proposition. The Philadelphia is 143 feet over all and 25 foot beam, 14 feet 6 inches in depth, and has a record of 14½ knots. She has a water carrying capacity of from 35 to 40 tons, and an evaporator of 37,000 gallons daily capacity. She also carries an electric plant of 10,000 candle power, and was finished about nine months ago. It was stated that the lowest selling price is $125,000. It is likely that an inspection will be made of her in a day or two.

It was learned yesterday that the Government had not yet brought the mosquito fleet up to a desirable size, when members of the board inspected the two steel ocean-going tugs Edward H. Mead and Thomas P. Fowler of the Cornell Steamboat Company. These vessels are about 122 feet long, 20 feet in beam, with a tonnage of 250, and are among the best of their class.

Lieut. Commander Kelly and Constructor Tawresey went to the Erie Basin yesterday morning and inspected the steamship Catania. The vessel flies the English flag, but her owners, R. M. Sloman & Co., it is said, have offered her at a low figure in order to facilitate their plan of securing American registry for other vessels of their fleet. The Catania was built in Glasgow in 1881. She is 315 feet long, 35 feet in beam, and 22 feet deep, with a tonnage of 2,216. It was intimated by the board that there was every likelihood of her being purchased for use as a distiller ship.

Chief Engineer Dixon also inspected the old steamship Matteawan, of the Lone Star Line. She may be secured for use as a collier or a distiller ship.

Talk About a Gunboat.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday that a gunboat, built for some Central American Government in 1896, had been offered for sale to the Naval Board. She is said to be a twin screw vessel, 208 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 565 tons' displacement. It is said she is within forty-eight hours' sail of Key West, and may be delivered there. A member of the board intimated that he knew of such a vessel, but refused to say whether the board had anything to do with negotiations for her purchase. He refused to tell her name or to what Government she belonged.

The American liner St. Louis sailed on schedule time yesterday for Southampton. There were those who thought up to the last moment that the steamer would be held pending developments upon the receipt of the President's message by Congress, but no such orders were received. The St. Louis will not return to this port before April 22, and her sister ship, the St. Paul, is not due to arrive here until a week from Saturday. It thus appears to be the intention of the Government not to utilize these two vessels for the present at least. The reason, it is said, is that the amount of money asked for these two vessels would purchase four smaller steamships even more suitable perhaps for protected cruisers.

NO MORE WARSHIPS BOUGHT.

Refusals Obtained on Several Building Abroad; Others Declined Because Work Is Not Sufficiently Advanced.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Navy Department has about exhausted the field offered by the European shipyards for the purchase of ships for the United States Navy. The officials are still keeping a watchful eye for the acquisition of any vessels that possibly may be obtained abroad, but they do not believe if war occurs soon any can be obtained.

It has been the aim of the department primarily to secure ships that were finished or in such a stage of completion that they could be transferred to the United States promptly before hostilities commenced. In many cases where ships were in process of construction the department has obtained refusals on them which will preclude the acquisition by Spain should an attempt be made by that nation to get them.

There are a number of vessels now building on which several months' work is necessary before they are completed, but the Government is not anxious regarding these. Included in this class are three torpedo boats and the armored cruisers Giuseppe Garibaldi and Varese, which a Rome dispatch reports as having been sold—the torpedo boats to this country, the Giuseppe Garibaldi to Spain and the Varese to the Argentine Republic. The torpedo boats, it is stated, have not been contracted for by the United States, notwithstanding contrary reports, for the reason that they will not be finished for from three to five months, and the United States therefore does not care for them.

It is probably true, it is stated at the department, that the Garibaldi has been sold to Spain and the Varese to Argentina, but as neither will be finished for several months, the Government preferred not to take the chances of having them lying in the foreign shipyards should hostilities begin before they are complete. The Varese and the Garibaldi are sister ships to the Cristobal Colon, one of the formidable Spanish cruisers now at Cadiz. The United States had the opportunity to purchase all the vessels mentioned in the Rome dispatch.

CRUISER DIOGENES LEAVES LONDON.

Will Join the Somers at Weymouth—New Names for Purchased Vessels.

GRAVESEND, England, April 6.—The United States cruiser Diogenes, Lieut. John J. Knapp in command, passed here at 3:40 P. M. to-day, bound for Weymouth, where the United States torpedo boat Somers, commanded by Ensign C. W. Hazleton, arrived on Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—New names, more in accordance with their probable duties in the near future, have been given to several of the vessels recently purchased by the Navy Department.

The cruiser Diogenes, purchased in England, is to be called the Topeka, after the capital city of Kansas.

The small unnamed torpedo boat purchased in England is to be called the Manly, in honor of Capt. John Manly, a distinguished sailor of the days of the Revolution. In 1775 Capt. Manly captured the Nancy, and subsequently, while in command of the Hancock, he captured the Fox. In 1779 he captured two British privateers.

The coal transport Saturn, acquired by purchase, will retain her present name.

The Algonquin, received by transfer from the Revenue Cutter Service, is to be called the Accomac.

The Mayflower, received by transfer from the Lighthouse Service, is to be named the Suwanee.

The yacht Sovereign, acquired by purchase, is to be called the Scorpion.

The Creole, acquired by purchase, and intended for use as a hospital ship, is to be called the Solace.

SHIPS FOR THE AMERICAN LINE.

The Normannia and Columbia May Replace the St. Louis and St. Paul.

HAMBURG, April 6.—It is reported that the Hamburg-American Line steamers Normannia and Columbia will shortly proceed to Southampton with the view of being hired by the American Line in the event of the American Line steamers St. Paul and St. Louis being taken by the United States Government as auxiliary cruisers.

At the office of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in this city it was said that nothing was known here about the reported engagement of the Columbia and Normannia. Any transaction of that kind, they said, would be conducted at the main office in Europe.

The Columbia is 463 feet long and is built of steel, with twin screws and three stacks. She was built at Birkenhead, England, in 1889. She displaces 10,000 tons, her horse power is 12,300 and her bunker capacity 3,000 tons of coal in her ordinary transatlantic voyages. This capacity can be largely increased when not carrying passengers. Her ordinary speed is 19.1 knots and under forced draught over 20 knots.

The Normannia was built by the Fairfield Company in Glasgow, in 1890. The same general plan was followed as in the Columbia, but alterations were made after the Columbia had made her initial run, with the result that the Normannia is a somewhat faster boat. She makes 19.7 knots in her ordinary voyages and can do better than 21 knots if pushed. She is 500 feet long, and has a displacement of 12,500 tons. She is propelled by two screws and has three funnels.

THE CINCINNATI RUNS AGROUND.

She Sticks for Two Hours on a Mudbank at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati ran aground on a mudbank in the middle of the harbor this morning. She was returning from patrol duty. After two hours' work the tugs Merritt and Leyden succeeded in pulling her off. As the cruiser grounded at high water it is believed she has not sustained any damage, but a regular naval inquiry will be made.

Miantonomoh's Machinery Broken.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—It was reported at League Island Navy Yard to-day that the delay in the departure of the big monitor Miantonomoh is due to a break in her machinery. The breaking is said to have occurred last Friday while the engines were being tested. Since then a large force of machinists have been at work day and night on her, and it is expected that the repairs will be completed by to-morrow.

GOV. BLACK WANTS TWO STEAMERS.

Requests that They Be Assigned by the Department to New York.

ALBANY, April 6.—This telegram was sent to Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt to-day:

"Gov. Black requests me to ask that you assign two of the new coastwise steamers to the naval militia of this State. They will promptly man them for the defense of New York Harbor, Long Island Sound, and any other point designated by your department.

"C. WHITNEY TILLINGHAST, 2d,

"Adjutant General."

MARE ISLAND'S DAMAGE $342,000.

Congress to be Asked for Money to Repair the Earthquake's Havoc.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day from the commanding officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard showed that the amount of damage suffered from the earthquake shock last week is $342,000.

Secretary Long will ask Congress for a special appropriation to make the necessary repairs to the buildings and other property damaged.

FLEET IN ASIA READY FOR SEA.

Warships at Hongkong Have Secured a British Collier.

HONGKONG, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea, and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the American warships.

The United States authorities have purchased the British steamer Nanshan, which will be used as a store ship.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The purchase of coal by the American fleet in Chinese waters is simply in accordance with the desires of the department to keep a full supply on hand and to be ready for any emergency that may occur.

The following ships comprise the Asiatic squadron: The first-class cruiser Olympia, the second-class cruisers Boston and Raleigh, the third-rate cruiser Monocacy, and the gunboat Petrel.

The Nashan, which the United States has bought, is a collier designed to carry coal for the fleet. She has 3,000 tons of coal aboard, and is now with the Asiatic squadron.

DELAY REGRETTED AT KEY WEST.

Capt. Sampson Thinks that It Will Be Advantageous to Spain.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6.—Intense disappointment was exhibited by all hands on board the flagship New York when a bulletin regarding a reported settlement of the Spanish difficulty was read.

Until 6 o'clock this evening it was confidently believed the fleet would sail to-morrow or Friday for Havana or Puerto Rico, and the pacific news came like a bombshell.

Capt. Sampson read the dispatch with eager interest, after which it was read at the messes. He believes that there is still a chance that the American Navy may have an opportunity to show what it is made of; but he regrets the delay, which, he thinks, will enable Spain to bring her torpedo flotilla and other cruisers to these waters. All the high naval authorities on board maintain that Spain should not be allowed to bring her forces over pending a settlement.

CAPT. SAMPSON'S REINFORCEMENTS.

Gunboat Helena at Key West—The Amphitrite on the Way.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Capt. Sampson's big war fleet at Key West will be still further strengthened in a day or two by the arrival of the double turreted monitor Amphitrite, which left Beaufort this morning for that purpose.

KEY WEST, April 6.—The United States gunboat Helena arrived here this morning from Lisbon and anchored in the harbor.

THE CALUMET LEAVES CHICAGO.

Revenue Cutter Starts to Join the Mosquito Fleet.

CHICAGO, April 6.—At last the cutter Calumet has departed to join the mosquito fleet. After many delays, after twice starting, only to be turned back, the revenue cutter left at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Capt. Cushing had been waiting for twenty-four hours for the heavy sea to go down. It was not that he feared for the safety of his boat, but for his coal supply. It is quite a long stretch to Manitowoc for a small boat, and the Calumet's boilers devour coal like a tramp at a table d'hôte. When the sun rose this morning all was calm and peaceful, and Capt. Cushing gave the order to start.

The Norwood Goes to Charleston, S. C.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—The steam yacht Norwood, built for Norman L. Munro, and one of the fastest in the world, left here to-day for Charleston, S. C. The Norwood arrived at Weller's shipyard last night, and immediately took on coal, which was paid for in cash by the Captain. Assemblyman Frank Weller, proprietor of the shipyard, said that the Captain of the boat told him that the yacht was being taken to Charleston with the idea of selling her to the Government. The Norwood is about sixty feet long, and has a speed of twenty-eight knots.

Work on the Old Monitors' Boilers.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department is actively engaged in the work of preparing for the installation of the new boilers that are to be put into the old monitors that Secretary Long decided several weeks ago to put into commission for use in the navy. Through the extraordinary efforts adopted by the bureau the officials expect they will be able to install these boilers in about thirty days—a task that under ordinary circumstances would require six months' work.

The Katahdin Ordered to Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Orders were received at the navy yard to-day directing that the ram Katahdin proceed to sea to-morrow morning. The ship's destination is not known.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION BOUGHT.

Acquired in England and France by the United States Government.

LONDON, April 6.—The British steamer Marengo, Capt. Bingham, of the Wilson Line, which sailed from Newcastle on March 29 for New York, had on board fourteen of the most modern guns, seventy-six tons of gun carriages, ninety-two tons of empty shells, and eleven tons of empty cartridges, all from the Elswick Works.

PARIS, April 6.—The United States Government has purchased in France a considerable quantity of ammunition and a number of quick-firing guns.

Spain Buys Small Arms in England.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day from the naval attaché at London announced that the Spanish officials have contracted with Vickers Sons, Maxim, and other European manufacturers for the prompt delivery of 200,000 stand of small arms and the necessary ammunition.

Lieut. Colwell to Take a Rest.

PARIS, April 6.—Lieut. W. S. Sims, the United States naval attaché, will shortly relieve Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attaché in London, while the latter recuperates.

Enlisting at Columbia.

An effort has been started at Columbia University to form a division of the Second Battalion of Naval Militia, to be composed entirely of graduates and undergraduates of the university. The movement was started by T. L. Chrystie, '92, and Mr. Langthorne, '91. According to arrangements already made, the division will be allowed to choose its own officers and will be in charge of a graduate of the Naval Academy. If the present trouble with Spain blows over, any member of the division, if he wishes, may obtain his release. P. H. Goodwin, '99; S. J. Bruce, 1901; A. S. Williams, 1900; H. S. Waterman, '99, and T. Simonds, special, have already expressed their intention to join, and have formed themselves into a committee to procure enlistment of others. Yesterday afternoon it was said that nearly fifty men had consented to join the division.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Frederic R. Coudert Sustains the Statement Made by Sir Richard Webster in Parliament.

Frederic R. Coudert, who is considered an authority on international law, referring to the statement made two days ago in the British House of Commons by Sir Richard Webster, to the effect that neither the United States nor Spain, in the event of war between the two countries, would be affected by the Declaration of Paris, and that the right of search by them for contraband of war undoubtedly exists, said yesterday:

"It is plain, as stated by Sir Richard Webster, that the rights of Spain and the United States respectively as belligerents should not be affected by the Declaration of Paris. This is a truism. They were neither of them parties to the congress and cannot be bound by its results. I cannot agree, however, to the proposition that the United States has lost any rights by expressing opinions in the past upon the subjects now coming up in practical shape.

"The rights of the United States must be regulated by the measure of her obligations. Her obligations and duties are not to be increased in the one case or diminished in the other by expressions of opinion on the part of those who might happen to be temporarily at the head of the Government. Especially is this so if those expressions were not acquiesced in by Spain. It is certainly an untenable proposition to hold that the United States have estopped themselves from the exercise of a right which Spain continues to possess, because the former has expressed opinions against and the latter in favor of such supposed right.

"As to treaties, I have very little faith in treaties between two nations that have gone to war. The only way to enforce a treaty is by representation diplomatically or by a declaration of hostilities. When the two nations are actually plunged into war there is no room for either; the period for both has passed.

"As to the right of search itself, it does not seem to be different in extent from what it has heretofore been. As the neutral is bound to abstain from giving aid to either side, his ships are prohibited from carrying contraband of war, and in order to ascertain that fact either belligerent is at liberty to search the vessel that carries a neutral flag. There are some restrictions of a vague character as to this right; for instance, as to the waters in which it may be exercised, &c. Manifestly, a ship ostensibly bound to a Northern port, sailing on a northerly course, and at a great distance from Cuba, would not be reasonably subject to an examination. The mere fact that she was searched under the circumstances that did not point to a presumption against her would make the searching party open to the charge of unnecessarily annoying a neutral, but the right itself as it formerly existed remains intact.

"What is contraband of war seems to be pretty well settled, although some questions may arise by reason of the developments of steam navigation. Arms, munitions of war, and the like are, of course, within the prohibited relation. How far coal may be contraband depends to a great extent upon circumstances, and it may or may not be classed in that category. On the whole, however, it is safe to assume that the rules that have been established heretofore and considered binding upon all civilized nations would apply were Spain and the United States to come into armed conflict."

STATE DEPARTMENT CONCURS.

Declaration of Paris Anent Privateering Cannot Affect International Law.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The views of Sir Richard Webster as to the right in the event of war of search of neutral ships by Spain or the United States are concurred in by the State Department. It is pointed out that the capture of contraband is legitimate during hostilities and that search is necessary to determine the character of a ship's cargo. It is also held here that Sir Richard Webster's statement as to the status of Spain and the United States under the Declaration of Paris is correct.

The fact that neither Spain nor this country is a signatory of the Paris convention has caused considerable discussion as to the possibility of privateering in the event of war. It has been suggested that the powers might attempt to treat the privateers of either nation as pirates. An official of the State Department said to-day, however, that no real fears are entertained on this ground.

He pointed out that it has been held by the best authorities of international law that the Declaration of Paris that "privateering is and remains abolished" is merely a compact and cannot affect international law; consequently no nation, by reason of its being a member of the Paris treaty, can treat privateers of non-signatories as pirates, nor is it prohibited from using privateers itself when at war with a nation not a member of the Paris convention.

Morgan Line Service Not to Stop.

An impression seems to prevail that the service of the Morgan Line will be discontinued or impaired by reason of the sale of four steamers to the United States Government. This idea is entirely erroneous. The line still has a fleet of seven steamers, including some of the fastest coastwise vessels afloat, and the regular service of the Morgan Line between New York and New Orleans will be continued.

Bryan Praises the President.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—William J. Bryan, who lectured at the Auditorium to-night on "Bimetallism," commended the President in addresses in the Ohio Senate and House this afternoon. Mr. Bryan, after expressing his satisfaction over a reception accorded by men of all parties in the President's State, said that in his opinion the President is honest, conscientious, and pure.

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THE ATTITUDE OF EUROPE

Powers Ready to Tender Their Good Offices to Avert War, It Is Said.

MEETING OF AMBASSADORS

Terms of a Joint Note Practically Agreed Upon at a Conference at the British Embassy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It was learned from a reliable diplomatic source to-day that the Ambassadors and Ministers of the great powers of Europe, stationed in Washington and representing Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, held a meeting at the British Embassy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and agreed upon the substantial terms of a joint note tendering the good offices of the powers to avert war between the United States and Spain.

It is explained that there is no conflict between the British Government's position in expressing willingness to lend its good offices toward securing peace and its refusal in any way to press the United States in the matter. Great Britain is thoroughly in sympathy with the Cuban policy of the United States, and, it is asserted, will take no action without first ascertaining whether it will be agreeable to President McKinley.

So far as can be learned, the joint note has not yet been presented, and it is understood that its presentation depends upon the seriousness of the situation as developed within the next few hours. The note, it is said, does not contain the word "mediation," but in more diplomatic terms and in the most friendly spirit suggests the good offices of the powers.

This reported action by the powers is entirely distinct from such steps as Pope Leo may be taking toward the same general end.

The powers of Europe, material and moral, it is known brought to bear all their influence on the Government of Spain, and still are actively at work seeking by the wisest and most politic course necessary in view of the circumstances and sentiments of the two great nations involved, to bring peace out of the gathering war clouds. All the capitals of Europe have been in communication to this end, and at the assemblage at the British Embassy yesterday those present were made acquainted with what had been done abroad, and with the desire of those who accredited them to Washington that they should work in accord here, this concert, however, in the United States not to go beyond a mild tender of good offices to secure peace and delay a definite declaration of war if hostilities finally became inevitable. Some of the representatives assembled at Sir Julian Pauncefote's may have wished to offer mediation, but, if so, were warned against it by others in the conference who understood more clearly that such a procedure would be resented and work to hostile and not to peaceful ends.

No conference of the foreign representatives has been held to-day. Their attention was directed toward the Capitol, where they awaited with deep interest the expected message of the President and its effect upon Congress. The British Ambassador started for the Capitol shortly before noon and was followed by practically the entire staff of the embassy. The French Ambassador and his staff were among the few who did not go.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Assurances of Her Cordial Sympathy Made to This Country—Important Conference at Foreign Office.

LONDON, April 6.—On the highest authority it is learned that the British Government has assured the United States that the latter has its fullest and most cordial sympathy in its Cuban policy. This assurance was given with the most complete knowledge of the latest developments in the negotiations between the United States and Spain, and on the understanding that events are tending steadily toward armed intervention in Cuba.

The British Government is even more friendly to the United States than the newspapers here, having more accurate knowledge of the real nature and purport of the dealings between the United States and Spain.

The statement that Great Britain refused to join with the powers in the mediation proposals, as advanced by Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, has been entirely confirmed.

The Austrian Ambassador, Count Deym, had a two-hour conference with the officials of the British Foreign Office on Saturday, endeavoring to influence Great Britain to join in the scheme, but his efforts were entirely ineffectual. The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will participate in no joint representations to the State Department at Washington, unless first assured that they will not be distasteful to the President.

The highest officials in London are convinced that Spain designedly juggled the alleged facts of President McKinley's connection with the Pope's attempt to mediate, in order to influence public opinion in Europe against the United States, using the Spanish Ambassadors at the capitals as the mouthpieces of the misinformation. This, apparently, had the desired effect upon Continental opinion, but it had exactly the opposite effect in Great Britain.

The United States Ambassador here, Col. John Hay, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had a long conference at the Foreign Office this morning. Cuba was the main subject discussed, but the Eastern situation was touched upon. The Foreign Office officials admit that the conference was of a most important nature.

Proctor Averse to Mediation.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 6.—A dispatch from Senator Proctor, published by The Rutland Herald, says: "Foreign mediation is undesirable. Spain must leave Cuba, and the quicker the better for all parties."

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CONGRESS WAITS IN VAIN

Greater Crowds Than Ever Invade the Capitol Only to be Disappointed.

THE NEWS TOLD IN THE SENATE

That Body, in Executive Session, Hears the Request from the President—The Crowd Not Amiable—How the House Was Informed.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—"Mañana!" "To-morrow!" "Hereafter!" "At a more convenient opportunity!" These were remarks heard along the halls of the Capitol this afternoon from the disappointed ones who had made up the intensely expectant crowd in the galleries of the House and of the Senate, attracted by positive assurances from authoritative persons that to-day the President's message would be made known, and to-morrow Congress would be at liberty to direct what action, if any, was essential to enforce the desire of the American people. The crowd had expected war. Delay was presented instead.

The President has asked for delay. It has been granted officially with obedient promptness, but the men who have assented to further postponement are exercising their individual right and expressing their personal convictions in language that may not be discreet or creditable, but that certainly reveals their feelings.

Not knowing all the reasons of the Executive, and hearing all the explanations that involve accusations of interest somewhere in the sensitiveness of the stock market, the simple people who do not deal in stocks, and who are moved by more or less undiluted patriotism, allow their pent-up feelings to have way over their judgment and the solicitude of the Administration, and murmur a demand for action—a policy that shall be asserted without wavering and with the rigor that is indispensable to success

The Crowds in the Chambers.

All the people that the galleries of the Senate and the House would hold occupied the seats this morning long before the hour for the rapping of the gavels and the prayers of the respective Chaplains.

In the Senate the ticket holders had filled up nearly all the places by 9 o'clock; even the diplomatic gallery was full. Ten diplomatic officers and twenty ladies, some of whom were not connected in any way with the Embassies or Legations, held the thirty seats provided for representatives of foreign countries. The Spanish Legation was not represented. Just outside in the hall were Count Lichtervelde, the Belgian Minister, and Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister, with several others, unable to enter any gallery, and only permitted to remain in the hall by the grace of the doorkeepers. Seats in the Executive gallery had been reserved for a party from the White House, but their occupants were late in coming.

Senator Proctor Applauded.

Senator Proctor of Vermont was the first Senator to make his appearance on the floor. As he quietly wended his way through the desks to his seat the people in the galleries recognized him and a slight ripple of applause ran through the great crowd. Mr. Proctor seemed to be embarrassed by the attention which he attracted, and soon afterward disappeared in the cloak room.

Three hours had passed before the Vice President took his seat in the rostrum and tapped for order. Solid rows of people looked down upon the almost unbroken rows of Senators. An air of eager expectancy, that could be felt, and the like of which had not been known in the chamber for many years, was breathed by every occupant of the chamber. Chaplain Milburn, maintaining his reputation for conservatism, made his invocation brief, general, and calm, without special reference to any occasion.

The Routine Work in the Senate.

Then came the round of ordinary business. Senator after Senator offered petitions. To the strangers in the gallery this served as an introduction. "The Senator from Nebraska" offered "sundry petitions," then came "the Senator from Pennsylvania" and others, each clearly announced by Vice President Hobart. Then the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up on Mr. Allison's motion. The spectators, soon weary of this routine, began to watch the door for the appearance of a "message from the President."

It did not come in the way it was expected, but one came.

Soon after the Senate opened, Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, received a dispatch from the White House, asking him to hasten there at once with some members of his committee. Mr. Davis, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Frye at once left the Chamber for the White House. Their going was not generally observed. Everybody, however, noticed the consultation that took place at once between Senators Elkins, Hale, Hanna, and Aldrich, on the floor. The report spread about that Lee had been ordered back from Havana; that he was to sail at 1 o'clock, and that the President would delay sending in the message until he had left the harbor and had escaped the danger of resentful shot or sub-marine mines.

Miss Cisneros Present.

The Senatorial messengers reappeared with as little dramatic show as they had departed. The tired people in the galleries plucked up spirit. Mrs. John A. Logan, with a large party, including Miss Cisneros, in the Senatorial reserved gallery, attacked the luncheons with which they had come provided.

Suddenly the Senators began to arrange themselves in little groups. Down at the front there was a group about Senator Davis, including McMillan, Lodge, Aldrich, Frye, Allison, and Sewell. They talked eagerly and audibly, disregarding the debate on the pending bill. Out of this little circle issued the motion of Senator Davis that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The Senate did not at first understand. It voted, but the point was made that a quorum was not voting. That made a roll call necessary. The roll call disclosed the presence of seventy-three Senators, evidently a quorum, and then the motion was decided to be carried, although there was a strong chorus of noes. Two thousand persons who had been "early birds" and secured places from which to hear what the President would say were turned out and driven down to the lower hall.

Mr. Davis Explains the Delay.

The doors were closed, and then Senator Davis, speaking for the President, explained the delay that had occurred and asked for more time. The President, he told the Senate, with the approval of his Cabinet, had told the members of the Senate who called upon him, at his request, that the circumstances existing in Havana and other parts of Cuba constrained him to request the Senate to permit him to put off the transmission of his message until Monday.

Consul General Lee, Mr. Davis said, had telegraphed the Department of State that it would be impossible to get out of Cuba all the Americans who desired to go inside of three or four days. The message of the President, the Consul General believed, if it were a message for intervention, would inflame the Spanish at Havana, and probably result in the murder of American citizens and the destruction or confiscation of their property.

The Plea for Postponement.

Senator Lodge and Senator Frye repeated the report and admonitions of the President. Time should be afforded, they insisted, for every citizen of the United States to get away before a blow should be struck by Spain or by the United States. To force an outbreak now would be to imperil life, and a postponement of the message would not imperil the success of the policy marked out by the President.

The Democrats asked to be assured that Gen. Lee was really believed to be in peril, and then consented to abide by the wish of the President. The bells were rung, the gallery doors were reopened, the evicted spectators swarmed back to their places, and then soon streamed out again upon hearing the speedily circulated report that the message would not be received to-day. It was a disappointed throng, and it was not amiable in its disappointment.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

have made unusual preparations for the *Easter Wedding Season* and ask an inspection of their stock of jewels and gem jewelry prepared for engagement and wedding gifts.

Solitaire diamond rings strings of pearls, brooches, pendants and hair ornaments of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., are shown in an exceptionally rich assortment of designs.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Over 3,000 Persons Eager to Hear the Message that Did Not Come.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Like an army besieging a citadel the people closed in upon the corridors leading to the hall of the House as early as 8 o'clock and until the opening of the doors at 9. The garrison of policemen had difficulty in keeping back the ever-swelling ranks. The galleries of the great chamber have a seating capacity of 2,500, but before the hour for opening them arrived many more than that number had gathered, bent on effecting an entrance, and ten minutes after the doors had been swung back not a seat was left around the huge square save in the diplomatic and reserved galleries, and even those were filled before the day's proceedings began.

The gallery doorways were crowded with patient onlookers, who, unable to get seats, stood for hours in uncomfortable positions. And the rows of steps leading down from tier to tier were made to do duty as benches. Up to the hour of noon the floor of the House itself was made gay by the presence of the wives, daughters, and guests of members, who, despairing of seats in the gallery, took refuge there until the floor was cleared at noon.

Waiting for the Message.

From 9 o'clock until 12 the eager throng sat and waited, watched the members gather, and talked of war. The inclined planes of solid humanity about the vast parallelogram formed a monster frame inclosing the august body assembled on the floor, which, in the expectation of almost every component of the onlooking mass, might so soon supply a picture of war. While the thousands waited, a hum of animated conversation arose like the noise of far-off waters. A score of newspaper artists in the press gallery sketched the features of the noble scene, and men and women felt the pleasurable tingle of the near presence of a world crisis. Conspicuous on the floor, serenely reading a morning paper, was white-haired Galusha A. Grow, the only member of the House who was serving in it when war was declared in 1861.

The falling of the Speaker's gavel and the Chaplain's brief prayer stilled the roar of mingled voices for a moment only, and it broke forth again as the tedious reading of the Journal went on.

The people were there for another thing. There was a pricking up of ears when Mr. Bailey of Texas arose, but his talk was not of war, only of the families of members being shut out of the galleries, and served to bring the admission from the Speaker that he had reserved some extra seats for himself in the members' gallery.

The Patience of the Crowd.

The early impression of the visitors was that the message would come in immediately after the reading of the Journal, but a story was soon circulated that it would not come in until 3 o'clock, and the multitude settled itself in patience to wait.

Meantime the belligerent appetite of the assemblage was appeased in a measure by the discussion of the Army Reorganization bill. Anything relating to the military was felt to be timely, and as the various speakers did not fail to refer frequently to the imminence of war, those who had come to hear a warlike message reflected that they were not altogether wasting time. But it was hard work waiting, and as the hands of the clock dropped slowly toward 2 the members of the House and the spectators in the galleries began to grow nervous and impatient. The air of expectation began to give way to one of depression. The brightness of the morning hours disappeared, several times clouds obscured the sun and produced an atmosphere of gloom in the hall. The positive information that the message would not be sent in at all to-day first reached the press gallery, which had been as closely packed as the rest of the chamber.

Spreading of the News.

Then it was heard in the diplomatic section, and the seats there were quickly cleared. Gradually the disappointing tidings filtered through the public galleries, and tired hundreds, many of whom had brought their luncheons with them and sat on hard benches for six hours, wearily withdrew, voicing their disappointment and indignation with expressions like: "Bunkoed again!" "Do we get return checks?" &c.

The hegira from the floor was almost as sudden. Members crowded outside while the army debate went on, most of them freely expressing their disappointment at the further delay in the all-important issue. Few even of the Republican leaders had any definite information of the reasons for the further postponement, and many Democrats were ready with the declaration that it was just what they had expected.

ROUTINE WORK IN CONGRESS.

Army Reorganization Bill in the House and the Sundry Civil Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The actual business in Congress to-day was confined practically to the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill in the House and the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in the Senate.

It having been arranged last Friday that the Army Reorganization bill should be a special order for to-day in the House, not, however, to interfere with a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Speaker as soon as the House was ready for business recognized Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, to call it up.

A wrangle followed as to whether the bill should be considered in the Committee of the Whole or in the House and as to the limits of the debate. The galleries watched these preliminaries patiently but with interest, as the leaders on both sides, Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey and others, participated in the sparring. It was finally agreed that the bill should be considered in the House, but all efforts to arrange a limit upon the debate failed owing to the objection of Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) who is one of the most bellicose members upon the floor.

Mr. Hull in a calm, dispassionate statement explained the features and purposes of the bill and the advantages of the proposed three battalion formation.

Our present formation, he said, was absolutely obsolete, and it would be murder to require the army of the United States to go into battle under the present law. The deadly character of modern firearms made an open formation absolutely necessary.

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) followed Mr. Hull. He indorsed the main features of the bill, but expressed the opinion that no Captain could handle a company of 250 men under the new formation. The debate drifted [illegible] with considerable [illegible], many members participating.

It Is Opposed to the Volunteers.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) aroused the first outburst of applause from members and galleries when he said that he regretted that war seemed inevitable, but that one good thing would come out of it—the regiment of the State of Georgia would vie with that of Iowa to see which should be in the front rank of battle and stay longest. The coming war would cement with blood and iron the States of the Union. Mr. Robbins (Rep., Penn.,) opposed the bill because he believed it was inimical to the volunteer service of the United States. In time of war the volunteer forces, he thought, ought to do the fighting. The regular army should not be increased, as was proposed in this bill, to 104,000.

The main argument used against the bill was that in case of war the National Guard and volunteer forces could supply the troops necessary above the regular army of 26,000. This was met with the contention that as one-quarter of the expanded regiments would be regulars, they would be ready for real service in a much shorter time than the volunteer forces could be. An amendment was offered to reduce the size of the companies from 250 to 200.

The House adjourned without action on the bill.

Sundry Civil Bill in the Senate.

The Sundry Civil bill was taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent.

When that part of the bill providing that no part of the appropriation for Howard University in this city should be used for the theological department was reached, Mr. Hawley (Conn.) interrupted the reading. He said that everywhere the United States recognized that there was a God. Such recognition is made in the Senate and House every day, and the warships and army posts of the Nation have their chaplains. He desired, therefore, to know whether this provision prohibited religious instruction at the university.

Mr. Allison explained that it in no manner interfered with religious instruction, but no part of the appropriation could be used in support of the theological department.

The reading of the bill was concluded, and the amendments which had been passed over informally were taken up. The committee amendment to the appropriation for the Immigrant Station at Ellis Island, N. Y., was first considered.

Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) offered an amendment to the amendment appropriating $55,200 for an immigrants' disinfectant bath-house and laundry, $30,000 for a kitchen and restaurant, and $20,000 for repairs to the cribwork. His amendment was agreed to and the committee's amendment as amended was adopted.

All other committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Davis secured the adoption of an amendment extending to $350,000 the limit of cost of the public building in St. Paul. An amendment by Mr. Cullom appropriating $15,000 to restore the banks of the Ohio River at Shawneetown, Ill., recently swept away by flood, was adopted.

$200,000 Wanted for Mobile Bay.

An amendment which was practically a war measure was proposed by Mr. Pettus (Ala.) It provided an appropriation of $200,000 to be immediately available for the improvement of Mobile Bay, in order that warships and their barges might reach the wharves of Mobile to obtain coal and supplies. Mr. Pettus and Mr. Morgan made an appeal for the amendment, as it was a measure really necessary as a matter of National defense.

Mr. Allison said he was opposed to making a river and harbor act out of the Sundry Civil bill. He said other amendments had been offered which might be regarded as war measures.

Mr. Gray (Del.) advised Mr. Allison that he had an amendment for the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, Del., because the factories of that city which were working upon army and navy supplies were seriously embarrassed by the condition of the harbor.

In reply Mr. Allison said any measures providing necessary means for the National defense would pass both the Senate and House promptly. He believed that if the proposed amendment was necessary for the National defense it ought to be passed upon by a committee of the Senate which had that subject directly in charge. He suggested therefore that all such amendments should be submitted to the proper committee. Meantime he asked that the bill be laid aside, and the whole question went over.

Mrs. Hubbard's Collection.

A resolution accepting the collection of etchings and engravings proposed to be given to the National Library by Mrs. Hubbard, widow of Gardiner G. Hubbard, was called up. Mr. Mills and Mr. Bacon objected to the feature of the resolution which provided that a special part of the library should be set aside for the collection, and that it should be known as the "Gardiner Green Hubbard Gallery."

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) and Mr. Hoar (Mass.) supported the resolution, the latter pointing out that the collection was one of the most valuable collections of engravings illustrating the life of Napoleon in the world.

Mr. Bacon antagonized the proposition setting aside any part of the library to be known as the "Gardiner Green Hubbard Gallery" and providing for the exhibition of a bust of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) said that it was the custom for great galleries and libraries to accept such a wonderful collection as the proposed gift was when they were offered.

Finally, Mr. Mills moved to recommit the resolution to the committee. This was agreed to—20 to 18—but Mr. Hoar made the point of no quorum. Upon this motion the Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

NEW JERSEY—Linwood, Walton Sanders; Oakridge, William C. Oliver.

NEW YORK—Chapinville, Wilson B. Nicholson; Cropseyville, Richard Hulbert; Eagle Mills, Andrew Mullin.

ITALIANS THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Three Dead, Two Dying, and Many Hurt at West Branch, on the New Haven Road.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 6.—Two unknown Italians were killed, another was injured so badly that he died on the way to the hospital, and two others were fatally injured as the result of an accident this morning on the Naugatuck Division of the New Haven Railroad a mile above Thomaston.

The men were in a caboose attached to a wrecking train of five cars laden with railroad ties. One of the flat cars jumped the track while crossing the West Branch Bridge. The caboose crowded with Italian laborers followed.

It crashed through the side of the bridge, wrecking the bridge and car. There were thirty Italian laborers in the car. All were more or less injured. The dead were taken back to Thomaston. The injured were brought to the Waterbury Hospital. One who had his leg cut off at the thigh died on the journey of eight miles. Two others are expected to die. No blame can be attached to any one. The Branch Bridge is known from the disaster of Sept. 5, 1887, when a flood washed it away and a passenger car was thrown into the flood. Seven persons were drowned inside the car at the time. The rest were rescued after the car had floated two miles down the river and grounded.

WANT A PARCEL POST.

Business Men Advocate the Innovation at a Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The establishment of a parcel post was advocated by a gathering of representative business men at the Sherman House this afternoon.

Members of such firms as the Fuller & Fuller Company, the Goodyear Rubber Company, the W. B. Conkey Company, Juergens & Anderson, and other concerns representing trade all over the country were present. Their wish was to perfect the creation of a new adjunct to the postal service such as is successfully employed all over Europe in the distribution of bulky packages.

"This movement," said Mr. F. Eberlein, who was credited with being its organizing spirit, "we intend to spread from one end of the country to the other. Money for the work we have already subscribed, and when the public learns that the establishment of a parcel post will save it at least two-thirds of what is now paid for shipping charges popular sentiment will soon demand the enactment of the law that is required."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Reinhardt's express stable was burned early to-day. Eight horses were cremated. The loss will be about $2,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Easter Display of the Gorham Company

now in progress, includes Belts, Girdles, Chatelaines and other novelties for Spring Costumes, and a unique collection of Brooches especially designed for this season.

These goods are richly set with semi-precious stones, odd-shaped pearls, opals, etc., many being impossible of duplication.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway and 19th Street.

FOREIGN COMMITTEES MEET

Both Satisfied with the Reasons Given by the President for His Delay.

NO FORMAL POLICY OUTLINED

Majority of Senate Members Still Stand by the Foraker Resolutions—Mr. Frye Sees Small Chance of War Being Averted.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Whatever view the majority of Congress may take of the President's latest request for delay in the Cuban matter, the House and Senate Foreign Committees are satisfied that the reasons given by the Administration are sound. Talks with members of both these committees to-night justify the statement. They will not seek to anticipate or hurry the President between now and Monday, but they will co-operate with him to hold the matter in abeyance until that time.

Both committees held sessions before noon to-day, and in each the Cuban question was discussed. The Senate committee gave further consideration to the form of the resolution to be reported after the receipt of the President's message, which was then expected to-day. No formal action was taken, but the opinions expressed by individual members demonstrated that in their present mood the majority of them still stand by their original action in adopting the Foraker resolutions for the recognition of Cuba and armed interference to enforce that recognition. If the committee is brought into harmony with the Administration programme of intervention without recognition several members will have to relinquish the views they now hold.

The expression of opinion among members developed the fact that Senators Frye and Lodge stand alone in thinking that a change should be made, eliminating independence from the resolutions. The remaining nine members of the committee, composed of four Republicans and five Democrats, will stand by the committee's original decision for both independence and intervention, unless there should be some change from present conditions before the vote is taken. It is the expectation that the report will be made up on the assembling of the Senate to-morrow.

Four of the Republicans of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, Messrs. Henry of Indiana, Heatwole of Minnesota, Smith of Michigan, and Quigg of New York, have announced this morning that they will not support the President's recommendations if he asks intervention at his discretion. Mr. Henry declares that he is in favor of resolutions which recite the conditions in Cuba and the blowing up of the Maine and then resolve that Spain has forfeited all dominion over Cuba, and authorizing the President to use the army and navy to drive Spain from the island.

A Republican member of the House Committee said this evening that the committee had a hint at its morning session that the message might not be sent in during the day.

"The reason given us, direct from the White House," he said, "was that to send the message in now would imperil the lives of Americans still in Cuba, and we consider the reason an honest and sufficient one. Our committee has been informed all along that the message might be delayed on this account, that the time of its transmission to Congress would depend on how soon Gen. Lee and the other Americans in Cuba could get out of the country. I have not agreed heretofore with the President's apparent disposition to delay in this matter, but I consider the withholding of the message to-day perfectly proper, in fact, the only thing that could be done under the circumstances.

"I do not think it is due to any change in the President's policy."

Another member of this committee, also a Republican, and noted for his advocacy of an aggressive policy toward Spain, said to-night that he regretted the fresh delay, but that the Foreign Affairs Committee was disposed to take the reason given by the Administration in good faith, and that nothing would be done between now and Monday to interfere with the Executive's programme.

It is regarded as significant that Senator Frye of the Foreign Relations Committee, while declining absolutely to-night to talk of the new phase of the situation, admitted that he still saw small chance of war being averted. He would not comment on the delay of the message further than to say that the reasons the President gave therefor were perfectly satisfactory to him.

Senator Foraker, who, with Mr. Frye, has always taken an advanced position on the Spanish question, is satisfied with the validity of the explanation given of to-day's action.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD MEETS.

Deferred Payments to Contractors Entail Hardships Among Them.

The holders of contracts for school work, who have been unable to get money from the city on their claims, have made so many complaints recently to the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx of the hardship entailed by having their guaranteed payments held up, that the local School Board, at its meeting yesterday, decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for permission to release the certified checks of the contractors and take substantial security instead.

The certified check of one contractor alone, for $9,000, is held, and the contractor complains that he is unnecessarily deprived of the use of his money, which might otherwise be earning something for him.

It was decided also to dispense with the services of thirty-seven draughtsmen and Inspectors of Buildings, and to apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a transfer of the unexpended balance of school moneys on hand for the payment of the draughtsmen and Inspectors' salaries.

The Committee on Supplies recommended the promotions of Thomas E. Bussey from Clerk to Assistant Secretary of the Board, at a salary of $2,000, an advance of $500, and of Messenger E. W. Scott, at $600, to Assistant Clerk, at $720, and the promotions were made until Commissioner Burlingham reminded the board that the matter was probably subject to the classified civil service. The promotions were then reconsidered, and the matter referred to the Committee on By-laws.

Bookkeeper Shoots Himself.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—Arthur Hunt, twenty-three years old, a bookkeeper employed in New York, and boarding in a house in Irving Place, this city, committed suicide to-night by shooting himself in the head. A friend of his, the Rev. Mr. Wyke of Boston, was visiting him. At the supper table Hunt appeared in good spirits. During the evening he left the parlor, went to his room, and shot himself. He left no explanation for his act. A brother and sister of Hunt live in Worcester, Mass.

ADMIRAL IRWIN'S OPINION.

Spanish Authorities Must Have Known the Mine Was There—Cubans Fit to Govern.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House had Admiral Irwin, who is an expert in explosives, before them this morning. He was asked his opinion as to the character of the mine which blew up the Maine, and as to whether it was possible for such a mine to have been located without the knowledge of the Spanish authorities. To the latter inquiry he replied in the negative, giving his reasons for his opinion.

Admiral Irwin, who had forty years' experience in the navy, much of it in the South American ports, was asked particularly whether he considered the Cubans capable of self-government.

He replied that he considered them far superior to the people of any of the South American countries which have broken away from Spanish rule, and gave as his reason the fact that the children of all well-to-do Cubans had been educated either in this country or abroad.

SENOR DU BOSC'S STATEMENT.

Spain Wants the Maine Question Settled by Experts of Nations.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Señor du Bosc, late Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, who was in charge during the critical period following the Maine disaster, to-day authorized the following statement:

"The report of the Spanish commission which investigated the Maine disaster has not yet had time to reach Madrid from Havana. Notwithstanding this, the Spanish Government is ready to submit the evidence of both sides to the impartial judgment of the expert opinion of the maritime nations of the world."

A Maine Victim's Body Buried.

The body of Nelson Merritt, a seaman who perished on the Maine, which was brought from Havana on the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, was taken to the navy yard yesterday morning. The body was in a metallic casket, and was taken to the yard in an ambulance of the Naval Hospital, which was sent for it. It was buried in the hill near the hospital in the afternoon, Chaplain Reaney of the Vermont officiating. Eight marines, a Corporal, and twenty sailors were detailed for the ceremony.

BLOCK ON THE ELEVATED.

Sixth Avenue Car Jumped the Track, Delaying Traffic for an Hour.

There was an hour's block on the elevated road at 2 P. M. yesterday when the rear car of a train of five attached to an engine of the Sixth Avenue line jumped the track at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. There were a number of people in the car, which was dragged for a short distance over the ties, but although they were shaken up, no one was injured. All the passengers, after the train had been at a standstill for five minutes, climbed out and made their way along the structure to the Fifty-third Street station.

It was an up-town train that met with the accident, but the car was thrown in such a way that the down-town trains were also blocked as well as the Ninth Avenue trains. During the blockade there was a congestion of trains along the line from the point of the accident.

STANTON OUTLINES HIS COURSE.

Tells What He Will Do if Elected Recorder of Hoboken.

Ex-Sheriff Edward R. Stanton, the Democratic candidate for Recorder at the charter election to be held in Hoboken next Tuesday, delivered a sensational address at a political meeting held under the auspices of the German-American Citizens' Verein in Hoboken Tuesday night. He said:

"If I am elected there will be no side doors for private complaints in my court. I'm no more moral than any other man, but I don't preach one thing and practice another. If elected Judge, I'll set on the bench with a clear head in the morning. I won't fine a man $10 for something that I was guilty of the night before.

"Of course, it would never do to arrest the Judge. All men and women who have business in the Recorder's office I will treat courteously. No side rooms or petticoats will rule this Judge."

Stanton's remarks were received with cheers and jeers. Recorder McDonough took them all in from the rear of the hall. When asked what he had to say in regard to Stanton's remarks, he replied with dignity:

"Nothing at present. I may make public a letter by and by. Stanton says I have been in office twenty years, and should give somebody else a chance. Stanton has held office himself twenty-three years, and is now looking for more."

Recorder McDonough is an independent candidate for re-election.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

Commissioner Keating Opposes a City Asphalt Repair Plant.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday decided in accordance with the Mayor's opinion that the city debt limit had been reached, and in consequence all matters involving an issue of bonds were laid over.

Commissioner of Highways Keating, referring to the matter of asphalt pavement guarantees, reported that fifteen years were generally considered a proper length of time for the guarantee to stand, and that the companies which did the original work should also be allowed to make the repairs, because asphalt furnished by different companies was of different colors. For the same reason he reported against President Grout's recommendation for a city repair plant for asphalt pavements.

Mr. Grout, however, declared that his suggestion had been misunderstood, and that he meant that the city should do the entire paving. Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney also said that the suggestion made by him had been misconstrued, and both men were asked to file amended reports for the next meeting.

He Fished for Frankfurters.

A window was broken in Herman Meyer's grocery, at 581 Grand Street, Jersey City, on Monday. It was not repaired, but at night the clerks removed all goods from the window. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Kelly found a one-legged man fishing through the broken window for frankfurters with a hook he had made from a piece of wire, and which he had fastened to the end of a pole. He had caught two links of sausages when the officer caught him. When arraigned before Police Justice Potts he said he was John Adams, twenty-seven years old, and homeless. He was committed to the penitentiary for thirty days.

Armory Board Organized.

The Armory Board organized yesterday under the new law which amends the charter so as to place Brooklyn armories under the care of the board. The Mayor was elected President, and Thomas L. Feitner Secretary. Gen. James McLeer of Brooklyn and Gen. McCoskry Butt were added to the board.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

8:30 A. M.—223 East Fifty-eighth Street; James Leboski; damage, $200.
11:10 A. M.—18 Charlton Street; John Barrett; damage, slight.
1:35 P. M.—542 West Fifty-third Street; E. Goodman; damage, slight.
4:20 P. M.—1,973 Second Avenue; John Liego; damage, slight.
5 P. M.—435 West Fifty-eighth Street; Nellie Caldwell; damage, $5.
7:15 P. M.—54 West Twenty-eighth Street; Jacob Kash; damage, $1,000.
8:15 P. M.—308 West Eighty-fourth Street; J. A. Locke; damage, $100.
9:20 P. M.—703 Greenwich Street; D. Quackenbush; damage, $200.

The Modern Generation of Men.

Physically men are better to-day than ever before. Our college youth are, as a general thing, magnificent specimens. The constitutionally weak and nervous, though they may never become athletes, can greatly increase their strength and restore tranquillity to the nervous system by the [illegible] use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also removes malarial, kidney, dyspeptic, and bilious trouble.

CARD!

BROKAW BROTHERS,

Fourth Ave. Astor Place.

Manufacturers and Retailers of

FINE CLOTHING.

Established at this location 42 years and still under the same management and interest.

TO EQUALIZE ASSESSMENTS.

Hearing Before the Mayor on a Bill to Correct a Mistake in the Charter.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to urge favorable action upon a bill providing for the equalization of assessments for local improvements throughout the city. He said that the bill was intended to correct an irregularity in the charter which makes repaving in Manhattan chargeable to the borough, while in Brooklyn it is assessable upon the property owners and the city equally. Both the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Public Improvements approved the bill.

"Well," said the Mayor, "that makes no difference to me. All those boards like to be friendly. Such things always go through the Municipal Assembly."

"But," replied Mr. Grout, "the Board of Public Improvements is not like the Municipal Assembly and the bill simply provides equality for Brooklyn."

The Mayor then declared that he desired to do exact justice to Brooklyn and to every inch of the city at large. Mr. Grout explained that the charter makers themselves were not aware of the inequality, and that both Mr. De Witt and Gen. Tracy had informed him of their ignorance of it.

"Do you take much stock in a horseback opinion?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"I will take their words for it," said Mr. Grout. "I have great confidence in their ability and integrity."

"There are other great lawyers in New York," said the Mayor. "I don't take the advice of any lawyer but the Corporation Counsel. He is supposed to be loyal to his client, the city. The opinion of the men who drew the charter has but little influence with me. They were working in the interests of outside clients and some of the large real estate owners in Brooklyn especially. Some of them held property there themselves."

The Mayor finally told Mr. Grout that if he could give proof that the proposed amendment was the only way in which equality for Brooklyn could be secured he would sign the bill.

JENNINGS'S HOPES BLASTED.

Enlists on the Texas, but a Habeas Corpus Writ Nips His Ambition.

A youth of seventeen who escaped the vigilance of his parents and enlisted in the navy on the pretense that he was twenty-one was captured at the last moment. It was believed that he was going to sail on the Texas, and a writ of habeas corpus was served just as she was about to sail. The haste with which the proceedings had to be conducted was so great that the lawyers, A. F. Van Thun and Sanders Shanks, did not even know where the parents lived and had no time to get acquainted with the details of the case. The parents, learning at the last moment of the boy's enlistment, made a grand rush to rescue him from the navy, and succeeded just in time.

The patriotic youth is Walter Jennings of Brooklyn. He is a big, strapping, young fellow, and looks so much like a man of twenty-one that no one doubted his word when he enlisted. He repeatedly announced his intention of enlisting, but his parents reminded him that he was not of age. Monday Walter disappeared. It was discovered Tuesday that he had applied at the receiving ship Vermont and had enlisted, swearing that he was over twenty-one.

On the application of Van Thun and Shanks Judge Thomas of the Federal Court in Brooklyn granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, and the lawyers hurried down to the navy yard and served it.

During the hearing, in which Judge Thomas decided that Jennings was too young to go to sea, the young man told how he eased his conscience by swearing he was over twenty-one.

"Before going into the navy yard," said Jennings, "I took off my shoes and placed slips of paper bearing the figures '21' in each. Then I could say I was over '21.'"

All efforts to make Jennings promise not to repeat his action were futile, and it is likely that he will run away and join the navy again at the first opportunity.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:34	Sun sets...6:31	Moon rises...7:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:42	Gov. Isl'd...7:53	H. Gate....9:42
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....8:02	Gov. Isl'd...8:17	H. Gate...10:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Brattan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cherokee, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	......	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hildebrand, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mexico, Progreso	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April ‡10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April ‡11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April ‡15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 7.

Britannic, Liverpool, March 30.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 4.
Croft, Dundee, March 23.
El Sud, New Orleans, April 2.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 3.
Leona, Galveston, March 30.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Siberian, Glasgow, March 26.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 5.
Finance, Colon, April 1.
Gate City, Savannah, April 5.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 26.
Manesota, Galveston, April 1.
Mohican, Swansea, March 25.
Pretoria, Hamburg, March 27.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, April 1.
Etruria, Liverpool, April 2.
Paris, Southampton, April 2.
Tallahassee, Jacksonville, April 6.
Venezuela, La Guayra, April 3.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Aller, Gibraltar, April 1.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 5.
Europe, London, March 29.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 2.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 27.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Buffalo, Hull, March 28.
Galileo, St. Lucia, April 3.
Orizaba, Havana, April 7.
Saratoga, Nassau, April 7.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Alleghany, Port Limon, April 4.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, April 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 28.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 30.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.

Arrived.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Dardeleben, Bremen March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Jacobsen, London March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischausen, Rotterdam March 24 in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Dickens, Swansea March 25, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara March 19, Barbados 22d, Martinique and Dominica 23d, Guadeloupe and Antigua 24th, Montserrat 25th, St. Kitts 28th, St. Croix and St. Thomas 31st, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Dulling, Yokohama Jan. 8, Kobe 13th, Shanghai 22d, Amoy 26th, Hongkong Feb. 1, Singapore 10th, Colombo 18th, Port Said March 7, and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Crewes, Montego Bay March 28, St. Ann's Bay 29th, and Port Marie ——, with fruit to George Vipond; vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Ettrick Dale, (Br.,) Dower, Penarth March 23, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Olbers, for Pernambuco, &c.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Creole, for Newport News.
SS Teutonic, for Liverpool.
SS Noordland, for Antwerp.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS City of Everett, towing two barges.
United States battleship Texas, for Hampton Roads, passed out at Sandy Hook at 10:05 A. M.
SS Jersey City, for Bristol.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 6, gentle breeze, clear.

Spoken.

Ship Main, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for Calcutta, no date, was spoken in latitude .07 north, longitude 82 east, (telegraphed from Calcutta.)

By Cable.

LONDON, April 6.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 3:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 2:50 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New York for Aden, Bombay, &c., passed Port Said to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Naples, &c., arr. at Gibraltar at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Lyderhorn, (Nor.,) Capt. Hammoras, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. Higginbotham, from New York, [illegible]

SS [illegible], Capt. [illegible], for New York, sld. from [illegible]

SS [illegible], for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS [illegible], for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, for New York, sld. from Para March 31.

SS [illegible], for New York, sld. from Hamburg April 3.

SS [illegible], (Dan.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at [illegible] to-day.

SS [illegible], (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at [illegible] to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

FOR CLUB, FAMILY AND MEDICINAL USE.

The Best Whiskey in America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its

Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

A. B. Hart & Frank Morra, Representatives,
8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Itching Scalp, Falling Hair, Oily Skin, [illegible] Scalp Diseases [illegible] physicians [illegible] H. WOODBURY [illegible] 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. [illegible] Toilet Combination.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

[illegible]

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO BARGAINS.

6 Uprights that have been used about four months, $190.00

The Sterling Piano Co.

No. 536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
[illegible]

The Wanamaker Store

The Pervasive Holiday Spirit

A HAPPIER collection of people could not have been found yesterday in all New York than the audience at Wanamaker's. The business rests on the merchandise. Large sales told of practical success. Easter notions, expressed in apple and orange blossoms, azalea and lily blooms, miniature hay-mows with nests of eggs, rabbit warrens and barnyards, abound. The holiday spirit is developed, and prosaic trade is enveloped, by the imaginations that brings the sentiment of grove, orchard and farm into the store life. And so all are merry.

A New Interest Added To-day

If you are familiar with the store you know the Furnished Apartment in the Furniture Store—fourth floor. All the beautiful Furniture and Decoration heretofore shown there have been removed. This morning at nine o'clock it will be re-opened, newly furnished and decorated. Every home-maker should see its varied features. Some are rich, others are dainty. Some are costly, others are not. The whole scheme is educational, beautiful and helpful.

All this is meant to tell you of Furniture, Wall Papers and Hangings, Upholstery Stuffs and Curtains that are ready for your Spring buying. The House Beautiful is one of the leading ideas of this business. The things that make it beautiful create one of our greatest successes.

On the Third Floor

They couldn't get shown on the first floor. Therefore they went up. And they're worth going up after.

Handkerchiefs, for Men and Women. Bedspreads. Towels.
Housekeeping Linens. Upholstery Stuffs of many sorts in Linen and Silk.

Tailor-Made Dresses.

THE prominent characteristics of this showing of ready-to-wear dresses are the captivating originality and the surprising variety of the styles. We are speaking now of the gowns of domestic design,—the practicable, serviceable, handsome and inexpensive things, of which we show a collection which we think unequaled in this whole country.

Every one of these hundreds of models is a distinct creative effort. There is no following of set copy,—no feeble imitations and reiterations of well-known styles. Each one of them is a style distinctive, apt, correct, tasteful. Each one is ours alone. We have never experienced such a demand for gowns of this character, and we hold first place by deserving it.

Here are some prices:

At $12—Of serge; blue and black; fly-front jacket; correctly hanging skirt; lined throughout with colored taffeta. Excellent value.

At $35—Another cutaway suit in covert; tan and gray; entire suit faultlessly tailored and lined throughout with striped taffeta; drop lining of skirt finished with dust ruffle.

At $15—Of cheviot serge; fly-front walking jacket; beautifully made; entire suit lined with black taffeta.

At $18.75—Of serge; fly-front jacket; entire suit well tailored; lined with taffeta; skirt has dust ruffle.

At $30—Of broadcloth; new 3-button cutaway coat; new shape skirt; all lined with taffeta silk.

An $18 Box-Couch for $12

WE have just enough of these for one day's selling,—just an even hundred. You know how "handy" and serviceable these are. There's as much storage room in one as in a large wardrobe, and it's a couch and an ornament besides. The lid has a spring lifter, and we upholster the whole affair to your own order in any one of five different patterns of Oriental tapestries. Eighteen dollars would really be cheap for these. We sell them at $12 each as long as this lot holds out.

Carpet Items. PERHAPS you have already found out that carpet prices have materially advanced since wool figures were sent skyward by recent tariff legislation. If you have, it's proof positive that you haven't been buying carpets *here*, for we are holding to the ante-tariff figures almost all through the stock.

There are special figures, also, although it's really painting the lily to cut our regular figures to get bargain offers. But the Carpet Store is in line with the saving spirit now rife all through the store, and comes out with figures like these:—

Best Body Brussels, in 19 patterns, 85c. a yard. Our regular $1.25 and $1.35 grades.

Tapestry Brussels, not the very best, but very good and remarkable value at the price,—45c. a yard. Worth 60c., at least.

AFGHAN JUTE RUGS
6x9 ft., $7.50 7½x10½ ft., $11.
9x12 ft., $15.

And these Persian Rug prices on the large sizes:—

9 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft. 7 in., was $60; now $40
8 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft. 9 in., was $56; now $42
9 ft. 9 in. by 14 ft. 8 in., was $86; now $60
10 ft. 1 in. by 14 ft. 5 in., was $87; now $65
10 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 7 in., was $95; now $70
11 ft. by 15 ft. 9 in., was $104; now $80

Third floor.

Men's Bicycle Suits. No need to be old-fashioned in your wheeling suit. We have carefully selected lines of the latest fabrics and patterns. The clothing so made as to compare favorably with that of custom tailors. Prices are from $3.75 to $16.50. Look over the stock. The economy in buying here will be at once apparent.

Ninth street.

Silverware with Palms and Ferns. APPROPRIATE Easter favors are these beautiful quadruple-plate dishes with live plants. An excellent assortment here, moderately priced. Some smaller articles,—a few of them sterling,—in this collection, also very suitable for Easter-time gifts. A few suggestions follow:

Quadruple-plate Fern Dishes, filled with growing ferns and palms; $3 and $3.50.
Quadruple-plate Flower Pots, filled with growing palms; 75c.
Cups and Saucers, Quadruple-plate, 50c.
Bouquet Holders, silver mounted, 75c.
Easter Spoons, sterling silver, 35c. to $1.50.
Easter Spoons, silver plated, 25c. to 50c.
Candelabra, $4, $5.50, and $6.50.

Basement.

Easter Preparations in the Book Store. WE are doing a tremendous business in Easter booklets and cards and pretty things generally. The book store is full and running over with them. It's a very good line, and contains a great many elaborate little fancies which we do not think have been seen before. The prices are very reasonable,—even the elaborate affairs do not cost much.

There's a great selling of devotional books, too, and we show some very beautiful editions.

The Petit Library,—a vest-pocket, ribbon-tied, sateen-bound series, giving short accounts of the lives of the most famous composers and poets, with excerpts from their works. Very daintily gotten up indeed, and quite appropriate as an Easter gift. We sell them at 10c. a volume. They always have been 50c. till now.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Easter Candies. THE candy store is full of Easter, and doing the business of its existence. Never had so many pretty things to show,—never sold such pretty things so cheaply,—there are the reasons for it.

The candy-man says that he has prepared the best showing and the most attractive values for you this season which any store has shown. You might call this a biased enthusiasm, if it were not for the fact that customers seem to fully agree with him.

In the fancy articles, of course eggs and rabbits predominate, and they are shown in every conceivable material from chocolate to china, and at all prices from 5c. to $25. We sell them candy-filled, charging nothing for the candy.

We have candy-baskets,—the elaborate and fanciful ones, and more of them than most candy stores show.

As a special Easter chance we are selling Assorted Chocolates,—the good, pure, fresh kind of our own make, at 20c. a pound. It's a 30c. grade. Other candies up to the best, at 60c., which is the regular 80c. kind, although we think it a little better.

Basement.

Ready-made Clothing for Men. IT'S standard is high. It must be to enter this stock. Our clothing must pass the most rigid inspection, too, before it is allowed to depart from this store. Patron and salesman must be of one mind in regard to fit, finish, materials, and all details. Unless it fits perfectly you don't get the suit. As for styles, depend upon them being absolutely correct. Three suits briefly mentioned here, illustrating our quality-for-price offerings.

At $10—In neat effects of cassimeres and cheviots; strictly all-wool; well tailored.

At $12—In fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds; made and trimmed in the very best manner. A particularly strong line.

At $15—The very best line ever shown in New York City for style and quality of fabric; cannot be equaled at the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Shoes at Small Cost. THIS concerns a lot of shoes made to our order, but which failed to pass examination, and thus cannot become part of our regular stock. The maker is one of the best, and the little defects in his workmanship are only discernible to the trained eye. The chances are much against your discovering them. However they are enough to make a radical change in the prices we had contemplated charging.

The leathers are kidskin and Russia calf; all-tan and coffee color; the soles of best white oak-tanned stock; the bulk of them welted and stitched; a few machine-sewed; toes are round opera and bull-dog. This morning sizes are complete in each style.

They were made to sell at $2, $2.50 and $3. The slight defects mentioned bring them down to

Sizes 11 to 2, $1.50.
Sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.75.

Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

RELIEF WORK HAMPERED.

Supplies Coming in Faster Than They Can Be Transported to Cuba.

The Cuban Relief Committee is confronted by a serious problem, that of transportation. The resources of the committee are beginning to be sorely taxed to send to Cuba the provisions and supplies that are daily pouring in upon it, and the situation is rapidly growing worse. The committee's warehouse in Ferry Street is now filled to overflowing, and has been for several days. It holds nearly 200 tons. Besides this amount, 80 tons are now stored in the storehouses of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company on the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the committee said yesterday that 800 tons more are scheduled to arrive within the next week, and where this immense supply is going to be stored until it can be transported to Cuba is becoming a serious question. About 1,000 tons of provisions and supplies of all kinds have been sent to Havana thus far. This was nearly all taken by the steamers of the Ward Line, the company taking by every steamer fifty tons free of charge. Their service may be discontinued now at any time, however, owing to the strained relations with Spain, and meantime goods are piling up here at a steadily increasing rate.

No definite arrangements have yet been made for the chartering of a special vessel for the relief service, the requisite amount of money not having been raised. Cash contributions are increasing, however, and the steamer will probably be secured not later than next week.

The largest single shipment yet made to the committee is the contribution from Nebraska. It consists of a special train with twenty-two cars loaded with supplies, which left Omaha yesterday. This enormous contribution was collected by the "Mrs. Senator Thurston Memorial Committee." It is being transported free of charge over the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads. Other shipments were received yesterday from Meriden, Conn., and North [illegible], Rome, Pottstown, and [illegible], all of this State.

MARK HARTLEY MISSING.

Mark Hartley, one of the best-known business men on Staten Island, is missing, and no trace of him has been obtained since April 1. He is the proprietor of one of the largest livery stables on Staten Island at New Brighton, and also of a retail grocery business.

Mr. Hartley was the executor of the estate of Joseph Wilkes, who died in 1891. For a year past the heirs have been endeavoring to obtain a final settlement of the estate, and asked for a change in the executorship. The latter step was granted, and the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn was on March 24 appointed to succeed Mr. Hartley. At the same time an order of execution was issued, requiring Mr. Hartley to transfer to the trust company the sum of $1,759, which was the balance of the estate, and out of which Mr. Hartley appeared to be entitled to some $600 for fees. March 31 Mr. Hartley left Staten Island, saying he was going to Philadelphia. He was seen there April 1. It is understood that his assets will pay his debts many times over.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Spain's War Ways

Are in many points radically different from those of any other country. Her methods are eminently characteristic of a people at once impetuous and diplomatic.

Just now they make most interesting reading. Folks everywhere are searching for authoritative information about the nation which dares oppose us.

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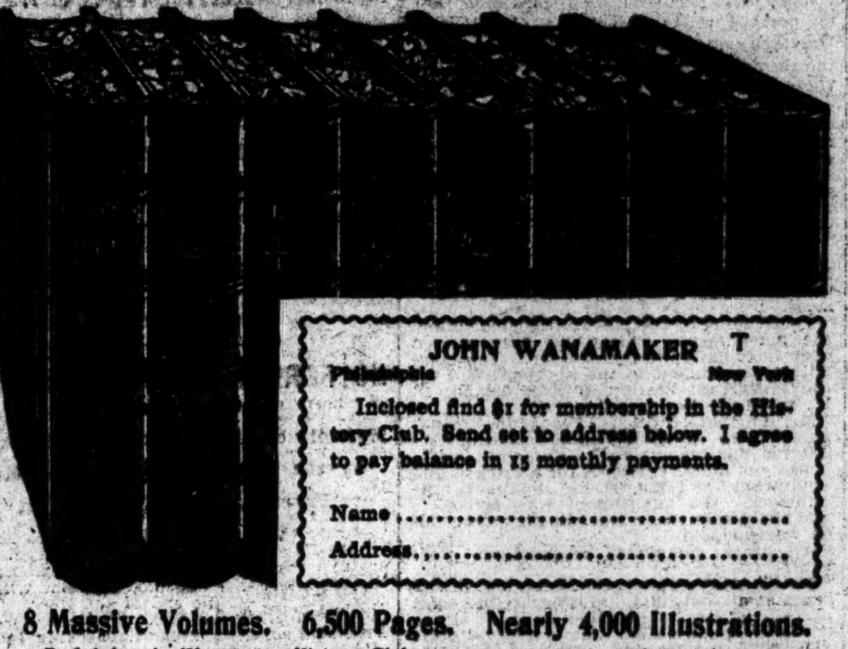

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

JUNTA MEMBERS EXCITED

H. S. Rubens Makes a Statement Which Causes Much Comment in Washington.

INSURGENTS AND OUR ARMY

He Says the Cubans Would Fight Our Troops If They Went to Cuba to Intervene Without Independence Having Been Recognized.

There was considerable excitement all day yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta in this city, and in the afternoon the outer office was filled with Cubans warmly discussing the news that the sending of the President's message to Congress had been postponed.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, was not pleased with the developments of the day. He said that word had come to the Junta that it is the plan of the United States Government to refuse to recognize the independence of Cuba, so that Cuba may be persuaded that the object for which she has fought so long cannot be obtained, and that the Cubans may thus be forced into the acceptance of an armistice to be followed by autonomy under the Spanish flag.

Mr. Rubens said: "As part of this programme it will be suggested that Congress empower the President to intervene, but that it shall not direct him to do so, so that there may be ample time to induce Cuba to make terms with Spain. It is for this reason, and despite the apparent sentiment in this country and Congress, that in both Madrid and Washington hopes are entertained for peace. The same reason might account for the tone of the stock markets here and abroad, and the apparent firmness of Spanish securities in the London and Paris markets. The Cubans are aware of the objects of this scheme, and the men in the field can be relied upon to resist all overtures for peace without independence."

Mr. Rubens further said that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in interfering without recognizing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to co-operate, and that if United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without recognition the Cuban army would in the last resort turn its arms against the United States.

Continuing, Mr. Rubens said: "The action of the United States, if it should declare that the Cubans are not in a position to be recognized as an independent government after having a week ago notified Spain that she must recognize the independence of the Cubans as a prerequisite to any further negotiations, would place this Government in a very peculiar light. I do not, however, for a moment believe that the American people would deprive the Cubans of independence against their will, or could be driven to antagonize the patriots in arms. The Cubans in the field would, of course, welcome the American Army if it went to aid them in achieving independence."

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A good deal of surprise has been expressed here about the reported statement by Mr. Rubens of the Cuban Junta, in which he is reported to have said substantially that if the United States Government should intervene in Cuba before recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, the patriots would fight the United States as they have fought Spain. Some of the warmest sympathizers with the Cubans have admitted that the spirit of this utterance furnished provocation to drop the whole subject, if the Cubans were to be treated as such a declaration invited them to be treated.

Mr. Quesada and Mr. Palma have been quoted in Washington as denying the statement attributed to Mr. Rubens. Should it be insisted upon by Mr. Rubens, there is no doubt that the assumption of an attitude so hostile would go far toward weaning from Cuba the support of members who have been intensely interested in seeing a republic firmly established on the ruins left by Spain.

"But," said a Senator, "we cannot afford to fight both Spain and the insurgents. 'Poco tiempo' is a Spanish quotation that would do very well in the discussion now. Beggars should not be choosers, and if we are willing to help Cuba in our own way the insurgents ought not to interpose at this time any such heated language to drive us away."

When the remarks of Mr. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, were shown to Secretary Long, he declined to make any statement, saying it was a matter for the President, and he was not at liberty to speak on that phase of the Cuban question.

Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declined to credit the statement, but added: "If it is true, there are probably some bonds or some interests the Junta seeks to protect. But we will know the truth. At my suggestion Mr. Adams, Acting Chairman of the committee, has decided to call Mr. Quesada, the representative of the Junta in this city, before the committee to-morrow."

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the views and purposes of the Cuban Junta did not seem to him to have any relation to the obligations of the United States Government. "So far as my action as one Representative is concerned," said Mr. Quigg, "it will not be determined from the point of view of the interests of the Cuban Junta. I am not sending American citizens off to be shot at in order to give value to the Junta's issues of bonds. If my vote is finally given in favor of a war against Spain, the ruling consideration with me will be the interests of the American people. It is the 266 American seamen who were assassinated by the destruction of the Maine, and the 250,000 Cuban non-combatants who have been starved to death by Weyler's infernal order of concentration, and not the Cuban Junta's bonds, that I shall have in mind when I vote for war."

At the meeting to-day of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the question of Cuban bonds was raised. It was brought up by Senator Foraker, who said that he had heard it intimated that there was speculation in Cuban bonds behind his resolution declaring for the recognition of Cuban independence. This, he said, was not true in any respect, and he added that he had not known when the resolution was drawn that there were any Cuban bonds out. He had investigated the question since, however, and had learned that only $75,000 of Cuban bonds had been sold. This sum, the Senator said in a sarcastic tone, he did not consider sufficient to influence the course of events.

Mr. Foraker then stated that there was another point on the bond question to which he desired to invite the attention of the committee, and this was the possibility of the United States having to assume responsibility for the payment of the interest, if not the principal, of the Spanish bonds secured by the Cuban revenues in case of the intervention of this country in the Cuban war without first recognizing the independence of the Cubans. He said he would not assert positively that such would be the case, but he believed the proposition strong enough under international law to make ground for an international law suit. He stated that there were no less than $400,000,000 of these Spanish bonds.

MISS BARTON BACK IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 6.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, who arrived by the Mascotte this morning, visited Governor General Blanco at 2 o'clock this afternoon and was most kindly received. She left the palace expressing herself as satisfied with the interview.

A Church to Receive Contributions.

The Bloomingdale Reformed Church, West Sixty-eighth Street, near the Boulevard, of which the Rev. Madison C. Peters is the pastor, will be opened from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. to-morrow, for the purpose of receiving gifts for the relief of the Cuban sufferers. Food, medicine, and clothing are especially needed. Yellow cornmeal, bacon, and lard are the best foods to give. Quinine is the best medicine, and either new or second-hand clothing will be accepted. The nature of the climate must be taken into consideration by the donors, and woolen goods will be of little use. Cambrics, gingham prints, muslins, calicoes, and linens are the most desirable.

Four Reconcentrados Assassinated.

HAVANA, April 6.—Spanish reports from Pinar del Rio say that when the reconcentrados left the capital of that province yesterday for the first time four of them were assassinated by the insurgents.

GARCIA MAY JOIN GOMEZ.

HAVANA, via Key West, April 6.—News was received here late Monday night from a reliable source that Gen. Calixto Garcia, after desultory fighting with Gen. Pando in the Province of Puerto Principe, had evaded Pando, and, with 3,000 men, had reached the Moron-Jucaro trocha.

Much of his force is cavalry. It is believed that by this time Gen. Garcia has crossed the trocha in the vicinity of the plantation San Nicolas and been joined by Gen. Maximo Gomez, and that the combined forces, making fully 4,000 men, are now en route for the Province of Matanzas and Havana on the long-threatened raid for which arrangements were made by the mission from Gen. Gomez sent westward prior to the conference in which the autonomists sought to induce Gen. Garcia and other insurgent leaders to surrender.

Yesterday afternoon the Spanish General Alexander Rodriguez, with the subordinate commanders Rafael Cardenas, Jacinto Hernandez, Luis de Cardenas, and José Camejo, with 1,200 cavalry, passed near Guines, this province, bound west. It is believed that the force has been ordered to join the other troops in Matanzas Province in order to repel the expected raid of Gens. Maximo Gomez and Calixto Garcia, details of which have already been given.

No news has been received from the Moron-Jucaro trocha as yet, nor is there likely to be any for some days, since the country is in a state of as high excitement as the city, and, indeed, owing to the distance from the news centres, in even greater excitement.

Girl Scolded; Lover Shot Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Charles Bauer, twenty-two years old, of 178 Livingston Street, shot himself twice in the head to-night in front of 281 Sherman Avenue. At that address lives Mary Holzhauer, with whom Bauer had been keeping company. He called on the young woman to-night, and it is said he had been drinking. For this she scolded him. Bauer threatened to kill himself, and soon after left the house. A little while later two shots were heard at the front door, and Miss Holzhauer and her mother ran out. They found Bauer dying on the sidewalk. He died a few minutes later.

PUTTING THE FORTS IN TRIM

Cable Connections for Mines and Torpedoes Are Nearly Completed.

COULD BE LAID IN THREE DAYS

The Material Is All on Hand for This Harbor—Rapid-Fire Guns from Abroad Expected To-day.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, has postponed his tour of inspection of the Sound forts. Fort Schuyler, which was scheduled for inspection yesterday, will probably be visited by the Inspection Board either to-day or tomorrow. Willets Point and Fort Slocum will probably be included in the same tour.

Most of the cable recently ordered by the Government for the connection of torpedoes and mines with the shore has been delivered. The rest is being shipped to the various points not yet fully equipped as fast as it is turned out by the manufacturers.

A member of Gen. Merritt's staff said yesterday that three days would suffice to plant sufficient mines and torpedoes in the harbor to make them impregnable. The mines are being manufactured rapidly, and there is already a sufficient quantity stored in the forts here for any emergency. These instruments, it was said, however, would certainly not be put in place until hostilities actually began and the harbor was threatened. The work of laying the cable connections for them has been nearly completed throughout the harbor and channels. The actual work of laying the mines is a comparatively simple task. The ends of the cables extending from the forts will simply be picked up and the explosive machines attached. A few ordinary tugs or rowboats will be all that is necessary for this work.

No orders have been received at Governors Island concerning the mobilization of troops at the Chickamauga National Park. A letter from Gen. Miles received by an officer stationed there contained the statement that there was nothing new to be reported from headquarters. That the Government is now turning its attention to the fortification of harbors remote from the Atlantic Coast was evidenced yesterday by the shipment of five carloads of torpedoes to Oregon for the defense of Portland.

Arrangements were being made yesterday to receive the thirty-four rapid-fire guns recently purchased abroad and due to arrive to-day on the cruiser New Orleans from England. The shipment weighs 900,000 pounds, and it is being arranged to send two of the guns to each of the seventeen principal fortifications along the coast to be mounted as barbette guns.

Contracts were let yesterday for the transportation of a ten-inch gun from Cold Spring to Sandy Hook.

The most complete preparations have been made for the purchase and shipment of provisions and supplies to the various points at which they will be needed in case war is declared. No large purchases have been made as yet, but the department knows just where and in what quantities supplies are to be had, their cost, and how quickly they can be delivered.

The work of completing the cable telephone connection between the various forts about the harbor is being pushed night and day, and it was said yesterday that it would be finished by April 14.

A force of 120 men from Willets Point has been ordered to be ready to leave the post at a half hour's notice to assist in the work of preparing for the laying of mines and torpedoes between the Virginia Capes at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 6.—Three twelve-inch guns for the Sandy Hook fortifications passed through this place last evening. The Lehigh Valley Railroad received them from the Bethlehem Iron Company's plant and took them on three cars to Easton, where they were transferred yesterday to the Central Railroad, which will take them to Sandy Hook.

LAWYER SCOVEL ON TRIAL.

He Is Charged with Embracery in the Shaw Murder Case.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 6.—H. S. Scovel, the lawyer who started to defend Eli Shaw, the young man accused of murdering his mother and grandmother, was put on trial here to-day charged with embracery arising out of the Shaw case. Information coming to Judge Dixon during the second day of the Shaw trial caused the case to be suspended at that point, and an investigation by the Grand Jury resulted in the indictment of Scovel.

The indictment charged the defendant with offering Jacob Schiller, a panel juror in the Shaw case, the sum of $100 in consideration of the latter giving a verdict favorable to the defendant. But one similar case is cited in the law books, and the penalty fixed by law is $500 fine and two years' imprisonment.

Edward Enterken, the County Jailer, the State's first witness, swore that after the Shaw panel was drawn, Scovel came to him in the county jail, and, calling his attention to the list, asked "if Schiller was all right." Enterken said he thought he was. Scovel then told the witness to tell Schiller there was $100 in it for him if he were "all right." When the first call of the case resulted in a mistrial, the witness testified that Scovel came to him and asked him never to say anything about the $100.

Juror Schiller was the next witness, but his evidence was indefinite. Scovel denied the charge in every particular. Eli Shaw, who was brought from his cell to testify, said he knew nothing of attempts to bribe any one.

The case will close to-morrow. An acquittal is looked for.

DAVID H. HIRES KILLED.

Brother of the ex-Congressman Was Kicked by a Horse.

SALEM, N. J., April 6.—David H. Hires, a brother of ex-Congressman George Hires and a prominent business man of this city, was instantly killed this afternoon by being kicked by a horse.

He was out driving, and his horse was frightened by a piece of paper on the road. He brought the animal to a standstill, but it continued to kick. Mr. Hires alighted to calm the horse, and as he did so received a kick in the head. He was seventy years old.

Col. S. Swann of Baltimore Engaged.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Edith De Ford, daughter of Thomas De Ford, to Col. Sherlock Swann. Miss De Ford made her début the latter part of the Winter, and has been much admired in society. Col. Swann is a stepson of ex-Mayor F. C. Latrobe and a grandson of the late Gov. Swann of Maryland. He is President of the Baltimore Club and is a member of the Bachelors' Cotillion and the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club. He at present represents the fashionable ward of Baltimore in the City Council.

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"Easter Styles now ready."
Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00.
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

ANDREE STORY A CANARD.

Mail Carrier Carr Got His Idea from a St. Michael Newspaper.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 6.—The story told by Carr, the United States mail carrier, that he had news from Andrée, the balloonist, proves to be a canard pure and simple. Carr got the idea from a little paper published in St. Michael, which recently printed a highly improbable story regarding the missing aeronaut.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster H. E. Biscoe is detached from the Essex, April 5, and ordered home to settle accounts and await orders.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister is promoted to the relative rank of Captain from April 5.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright is promoted to the relative rank of Commander from April 5.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick is promoted to the relative rank of Lieutenant from April 5.

Ensign A. B. Hoff is detached from the Enterprise, April 5, and ordered to London as Lieut. J. C. Colwell's assistant.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall is appointed, April 5, as Commander H. Elmer's assistant.

Chief Engineer C. P. Howell is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard with the Newark, April 5.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Osborn's orders of April 4 are modified. He is detached from the command of the McArthur, April 5, and ordered at once to New York with the New Orleans.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland is ordered, April 5, to command the Eagle, when ready.

Lieut. J. Hood is ordered, April 5, to command the Hawk, when ready.

Lieut. A. Ward is ordered, April 5, to command the Wasp, when ready.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard is ordered, April 5, to command the Uncas, when ready.

Lieut. J. M. Helm is ordered, April 5, to command the Hornet, when ready.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen is ordered, April 5, to command the Wampatuck, when ready.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi is ordered, April 5, to command the Sioux, when ready.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell is ordered, April 5, to command the Osceola.

Naval Cadet D. F. Boyd, Jr., is ordered, April 5, to the New York.

Assistant Engineer J. R. Morris is ordered, April 5, to the Columbia.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. L. Wilson is ordered to the Mayflower.

Ensign Y. Stirling is detached from duty at Newport News, April 5, and ordered to the Dolphin.

Commander B. S. Richards is detached from the navy yard, New York, April 5, and ordered at once to command the Saturn.

Lieut. C. E. Vreeland is ordered, April 5, to the Dolphin as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Wheeling arrived at Union, B. C., April 5.
Bache arrived at Havana, April 5.
Mangrove arrived at Havana, April 5.
Amphitrite sailed from Beaufort for Key West, April 6.
Nezinscot sailed from Brooklyn for Key West, April 6.
Texas sailed from Brooklyn for Hampton Roads, April 6.

March
sales, the world over, of the
Remington
Standard Typewriter
largely exceeded those of any previous month in its history.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, New York.

SENDING TROOPS TO CUBA

Merchant Steamers Will Be Employed and Naval Vessels Will Guard Them.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S AFFAIR

Warships Would Be Hampered by the Presence of Soldiers on Board—Every Arrangement Ready at Short Notice.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The arrangements for transporting troops to Cuba, in the event of war, have been carefully made by the Quartermaster's Department. When the Naval Auxiliary Board was recommending a great number of vessels as desirable additions to the navy of the United States, it was suggested more than once that some of the ships be transformed into armed transports, but the question of transports had already been disposed of by the War Department. This is a matter with which the Navy Department has nothing to do. The only connection the latter department has with the matter is to convoy the troop ships; that is, protect them with a sufficient naval guard on their course to Cuba, or to whatever other point the army is to be carried.

It was also suggested that the army to be taken to Cuba would be so small that the soldiers could be transported on the warships. This idea, however, is repugnant to both the army and navy. The army officers say that the troops could not be properly accommodated on board the already overcrowded vessels of war, and the navy officers declare that the troops would only be in the way on the ships, and, worse, their presence would seriously embarrass the fleet. The fleet, they say, is to fight or to cruise. If it should have to fight with the troops on board in the event of a sudden movement of Spanish vessels there would be the great danger of a much heavier and useless loss of life. On the other hand, if the fleet had to cruise the presence of the army would retard its progress until it could land the troops at their destination, and this delay might result in serious loss of time or opportunity to strike a telling blow.

The suggestion that the naval vessels might be used as transports arose from the fact that Key West is so near to Havana there would apparently be little delay to the fleet. These ships, however, can carry but few soldiers aboard, loaded down as they are with their own complements of men, and with munitions of war and coal. No matter if the distance separating the two countries were only a few miles, the delay to the fleet might be most serious in its consequences, and the idea has not been entertained for a moment.

The arrangements made by the Quartermaster's Department is to transport the troops to Cuba in American merchant and coast steamers, of which classes there are any number of good boats that can be procured for this service instantly. The department has in view every day the movements of these ships and knows just where they are and how soon they can be put into the service of the army. The owners of the vessels would be glad to offer them for the use of the Government, as they would be well remunerated; and if their use by the Government was objected to the Government would immediately seize them.

It was said to-day by an official of the War Department that there are enough good ships in easy reach of Key West and other ports along the Gulf or Atlantic Coasts to carry an effective army into Cuba inside of forty-eight hours. It is probable that in an emergency the Government would at once order the fleet and the vessels in the transatlantic and coast service to report for duty at such ports as would be indicated. These arrangements are so complete that should war be declared the transports would be at the designated ports at once, as information of the opening of hostilities would be in the hands of the Quartermaster's Department in time to have transports on the way before the actual outbreak of war.

POSTAL CLERKS READY TO FIGHT.

They Want to Know Their Status in Case They Go to War.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The war feeling has manifested itself in the postal service by the receipt by the department of numerous letters from postal employes who ask for information as to their status in case they go to the front. Many clerks, a number of them members of State militia, want to know whether they can leave their present occupation and enter into active service with the army, and if they do so whether their pay will continue, or, if not, whether when hostilities have ceased they will be reinstated. Pending a declaration of war the department does not feel justified in passing upon this question, but should hostilities actually occur the law upon the subject will be examined and a ruling made.

Allotments from Emergency Fund.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department made public a statement showing that up to this time there has been allotted to the department $9,279,167 from the emergency fund of $50,000,000 appropriated by Congress. The different bureaus receiving this money are: Ordnance, $4,233,767; Engineers, $4,425,000; Quartermaster's, $500,000; Signal Office, $120,400. Of the entire amount allotted, $927,805 has been expended, but as much of the work begun and the munitions of war bought is by the contract system, the Government is liable for considerable of the remainder.

Regulars Ready to Move.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The Seventeenth Regiment, United States Army, Columbus Barracks, is awaiting marching orders. All of the halls contiguous to the various company headquarters are piled with baggage and equipment ready for transfer. Col. Poland received orders from headquarters yesterday which moved him to call the Captains together, and the Captains subsequently dispersed to give orders. Even the knapsacks are packed according to regulations, and are on the bunks, ready. The men were ordered to roll two fatigue uniforms and one extra blanket. At an early hour to-day, 17,000 rounds of rifle and 1,000 rounds of revolver ammunition were issued. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been ordered to have sufficient rolling stock in readiness to move the command on short notice.

Big Gun Carriage for San Francisco.

BOSTON, April 6.—The third of the massive twelve-inch disappearing gun carriages, which have been manufactured at the United States Arsenal at Watertown, was shipped this forenoon to Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco. Fort Winfield Scott is the only fort on either the Atlantic or Pacific Coast where this carriage can be properly mounted. This carriage and its emplacement in a fort will cost the Government about $50,000.

Philadelphia Electricians to Serve.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The services of the Philadelphia Electrical Division, composed of practical electricians organized to serve the Government if needed, were today accepted by Major Raymond, United States Army, and are on waiting orders to assist in laying submarine mines in Delaware Bay, and other electrical work in connection with the defense of this city.

Diplomas for Guardsmen Students.

SCHENECTADY, April 6.—The Faculty of Union College has decided to grant diplomas to seniors who are in the National Guard if they are called into service. There are four seniors who are guardsmen. Members of other classes who will have to go to the front will be retained in full standing.

Colorado Regulars Ready to Start.

DENVER, April 6.—Col. J. J. Vanhorn, commanding the Department of the Colorado, to-day received a cipher message from Washington ordering him to hold himself in readiness to move to the South. Should an order for their transfer come, all the troops in the department could start within one hour, arrangements for transportation having been made.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Conquers the most annoying throat and lung trouble as well as consumption and [illegible]

Ohio Senate Votes $1,000,000 for War.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—A bill for the issue of bonds in $1,000,000 to put Ohio on a war footing was passed by the Senate to-day without a dissenting voice. The bill was technically amended at the suggestion of the Attorney General so as to make a part of the fund available to equip the Naval Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARS.

Many Side-tracked at Connecticut Towns Where Militia Is.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—The Consolidated Road has begun to distribute cars to the different stations in the State where militia companies are organized, and the move is considered to be of great significance. The move began to be noticed in different cities in the State last evening, when several passenger cars were side-tracked at the stations.

"Empties" were left at New Britain, Meriden, and Middletown yesterday afternoon and also a long line of extra cars were left standing on the tracks at the Hartford depot. Orders were left with the station agents at all these points to hold the cars until further orders. This morning other cars were run to other towns on the Valley and Naugatuck Division, and the distribution will go on gradually until every station is supplied where militia would need special cars.

The news has stirred up the militia in the State to considerable excitement. It was said at the Consolidated Road's yards to-day that a special train was waiting in the yard, all made up and ready to be put into service at a moment's notice. The Consolidated Road is sending the cars around as a precautionary order, or an intimation, it is understood, from Hartford that the militia will probably be called out.

Col. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster General, said: "It is entirely a precautionary measure, and is due to no special or rush orders of any kind. The situation may warrant the move later, and it may not. We are simply preparing to make a sudden call easier for us."

GEN. LEE APPROVES THE RESERVE.

He Writes from Havana Praising the Volunteer Movement.

Among the communications received yesterday at the offices of the Volunteer Reserve was one from Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, dated at Havana. He said:

"Any steps taken to properly organize our reserves so that they can promptly be called out at an hour of danger is a wise and patriotic proceeding."

Another letter was received from Congressman Joseph Wheeler. It was he who introduced the bill into Congress asking National sanction for the reserve. He said he expected that the measure would be considered on Thursday, and that he was confident that the report on it would be favorable. He expects that there will be some amendments to the original bill.

Gen. J. B. Gordon of Georgia, formerly United States Senator, writes from Atlanta advocating the reserve movement, and offering his services in whatever manner they can be used. Gen. Gordon is Past Commander of the Confederate veterans.

The following letter was received from Gov. William P. Lord of Oregon:

"The plan you suggest for a National Volunteer Reserve strikes me as feasible and desirable. It would constitute a tremendous army of able-bodied men always ready for service, and would serve to restrain the military spirit of other nations."

Many hundred applications for enlistment poured into the office of the reserve yesterday.

LINCOLN'S FAITH IN DREAMS.

Some of the Stories Told About the Martyred President.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Like Napoleon, Abraham Lincoln always believed he was a man of destiny. He thought he would rise to some lofty station in life but that he would have a sudden fall. He was pleased, yet alarmed, at what he looked upon as a rent in the veil which hides the future from mortal sight, for the vision he saw was one of glory and of blood.

Lincoln's friends never willingly allowed him to dwell on his faith in occult influences, and not until the dark shadow he anticipated had fallen did they see a strange fatality in his recurring visions. The one that most impressed him happened in Springfield in 1860. He was lying on a lounge in his own chamber, when, glancing into a mirror that hung near, he saw a double image of himself reflected there. At that time Lincoln was in the full glow of health and hope, but in the mirror the face showed a mortal paleness. Again and again he tried the experiment, and always with the same ghastly result. Afterward he tried it in the Executive Mansion, but there it failed.

He did not attach so much importance to this vision or illusion until 1864, on the day of his renomination at Baltimore. On that day Lincoln was at the War Department in telegraphic communication with Gen. Grant, who was at Richmond. A telegram arrived at the White House informing Lincoln of his renomination as President, but though he went home for a hasty lunch he did not stop to read the telegram. On returning to the War Department a dispatch was handed to him telling him of the nomination of Andrew Johnson for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Lincoln was surprised and said:

"I thought it was customary to nominate the President first."

On being told of the first telegram, he said, mournfully recalling the double image in the mirror:

"I'll never live through my second term. That belongs to Johnson—at least the best part of it."

Shortly before his assassination, Lincoln had a strange dream, which he related to his wife and Mr. Lamon, his former law partner:

"I retired late, for I had waited up for important dispatches, and I soon fell into a light slumber. I dreamed there was a deathlike stillness about me, but still I could hear the subdued sobs of a number of people. I left my room, went all through the house in my dream, everywhere the same weeping and wailing, but I could see nobody. Finally I went into the East Room, and there I saw a coffin with many soldiers as guard.

"'Who is dead in the White House?' I asked.

"'Why, don't you know,' said one of the soldiers, 'the President has been assassinated.' Then a loud burst of grief came from the crowd, and with that I awoke."

Mrs. Lincoln remembered the dream on the fatal night of his death, and cried out:

"His dream was prophetic!"

Lincoln had one fortunate dream, which he often dreamed, and which he said was always welcome, as it invariably preceded a great Union victory. He said he dreamed it before the battle of Antietam and again before that of Gettysburg and several other engagements. He dreamed that he saw a badly damaged ship sailing away rapidly, while pursuing vessels overtook and demolished the wreck. This dream always comforted him.

When Mr. Lincoln was called to task by his friends for his belief in dreams he would invariably quote the Bible for his authority. After his most important dream he said:

"In the morning when I took up my Bible the first chapter I opened at was the twenty-eighth of Genesis, relating Jacob's wonderful dream. I looked through the Bible and everywhere I seemed to find the same lesson. Sixteen chapters in the Old Testament and four or five in the New Testament reveal God's meaning in dreams."

His former partner, Mr. Lamon, says:

"The more intense the light which is poured on what may be Mr. Lincoln's weakest point the greater and grander will his character appear."

Disgracing the United States Uniform.

From The London News.

Two men, dressed in the uniform of a well-known American regiment, were yesterday fined for being drunk at their post as street advertisers. They puff the merits of a cigarette, or of a song, or both; but they might be better employed in dressing more simply for their part. It seems rather hard that a uniform which is naturally held in the highest respect in the United States should be turned to uses of this sort in any other country, and especially in our own. The British uniform has the safeguard of law against these excesses of commercial enterprise. Good taste and neighborly feeling ought to be enough to give all others the same protection.

Uncle Sam Is Patient.

From The Baltimore American.

In every war in which this country was engaged fighting began before any formal declaration of hostilities, except in the war of 1812, when the declaration preceded the fighting. And in that case war was declared only after more than five years of wrong and injustice. Uncle Sam is patient, but when he fights he [illegible]

FLYING SQUADRON'S ORDER

Still in Force and Ready to be Executed at a Moment's Notice.

CAMPAIGN NOT ABANDONED

Capt. Sampson May, However, Invest Havana First—Departments Disgusted at the Delay, Which They Believe Will Cost Many Lives.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The order for the flying squadron to move on the Canaries, which was exclusively published in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, has not been withdrawn. Commodore Schley still has his order, and is ready to move at a signal from Washington. The second-class battleship Texas is hurrying from New York to join his squadron, to be ready for the dash across the ocean to intercept the torpedo flotilla and the Spanish cruisers.

The delay in transmitting the President's message may postpone the movement of the fleet, but it will in no other way interfere with the original orders. It was arranged to have Commodore Schley start from Hampton Roads to-day or to-morrow, possibly going to St. Thomas or to Bermuda to get further directions as to his ultimate destination and programme.

As soon as possible the flying squadron will sail on this mission. It will not wait until the message is actually sent to Congress, but will very likely start on its cruise at once, stopping at one of the points mentioned to learn the latest developments in this country and to get the latest information as to the whereabouts of the Spanish vessels that are moving toward America.

Capt. Sampson's Part.

It is very probable that Capt. Sampson will begin his part of the programme first. It now seems to be the purpose of the Navy Department to have him dispatch a considerable number of his vessels to make a demonstration before Havana Harbor, according to the plan given in THE TIMES this morning. For the present his operations may be confined to this movement, as the immediate purpose of the Administration is to make a show of strength in Cuban waters, to guarantee the safety of American citizens and to protect its consular representatives.

May Reduce Havana.

If a massacre, which it is said Gen. Lee fears, follows upon the news of our warlike preparations, the fleet may place Havana under its guns at once and hold the city as a hostage. After this demonstration and the safe departure from Cuba of all American Consuls and citizens, Capt. Sampson will be free to proceed on his errand to assist in the capture of the torpedo flotilla, aid cruisers, and further co-operation with the flying squadron against the coast of Spain.

The War and Navy Departments are thoroughly disgusted with the turn affairs have taken. They were primed for war, and expected some vigorous action by the President or by Congress to-day. No attempt is made to conceal this disgust; and it is openly expressed by high and subordinate officials and by employes.

The first effect of the news that the message had been delayed dampened the ardor of the two departments, as it looked ominous of further postponement. Then came the rumor that it would certainly go before both houses by 2 o'clock, and there was a perceptible brightening. Later came the tidings that it had again been put off until 3. Then all who had watched for messages for days past, and had seen one after another apparently forming, only to disappear in original chaos, gave up hope that anything would be done to-day. But no one was quite prepared for the final news that the message had actually been postponed for five days at the acute stage of the crisis.

Army Officer's Opinion.

An army officer, who is now a high official, said, when he heard the news: "It is a great tactical blunder; we were ready for action; we could have struck a decisive blow, and would have ended the war; war then would have been far more humane and economical than that which will have to be fought now after this. We have weakened our strong position before the world and before our own people, and we have humbled ourselves before Spain. To-day Spain regards us as a cheap adversary, and will be in a less conciliatory mood. She will think we are afraid of her, as our fright over the torpedo flotilla gave her some reason for supposing, two weeks ago. The Spanish mob will rejoice and hurrah in Madrid to-night, and will jeer at our want of resolution.

Reason for Delay Not Satisfactory.

"I am free to say that the reason given for this delay does not seem satisfactory, and will not seem satisfactory to our people. Gen. Lee seems to have had abundance of warning and plenty of time in which to prepare for the flight of himself and the other Consuls. The Americans could have got out of the island before, and it was generally understood that all were ready to go to-day at noon.

Delay Worth Thousands of Soldiers.

"This delay of five days will be worth thousands of soldiers, several good warships, and more courage for Spain, and will cost this country and Cuba, eventually, the lives of thousands more soldiers and herded women and children than it would have cost or ought to have cost. Humanity demands a prompt, decisive blow. Delay now will be measured in human life and suffering."

The Navy Department was nonplused. Yesterday Secretary Long said he saw no reason for delay in sending in the message. The entire department had prepared for the blow to-day. Commodore Schley and Capt. Sampson were ready, and were waiting for the action of Congress, to start upon carrying out the orders of the department. This afternoon there were blank looks upon all faces, and the department seemed to feel the relaxation and collapse that follows such an overwhelming disappointment. It, like the War Department, considers that a grave tactical blunder has been made, without any compensating gain along the line of humanity. It feels that war will now be more serious than before, as Spain has five more days for preparation, and will enter upon war feeling less sure of the firmness of her foe and with correspondingly greater firmness and hope.

It was said to-day in the Navy Department that Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., who is now naval aide in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will have a good command on one of the new vessels of the fleet. His high character and fine executive abilities have made him exceedingly useful in the Navy Department; but he will be even more useful at sea, as he is an officer of experience and dash.

THE NATION'S HONOR
UPHELD BY THE STRENGTH OF ITS PEOPLE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES PEOPLE STRONG

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the delicate and natural fragrance of the flowers from which it is distilled

THE TEXAS SAILS AWAY.

She Goes to Join the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads—Work Hurried at the Navy Yard.

The battleship Texas, if nothing happens to her, will join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads this morning. She left the navy yard yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in command of Capt. John Philip. Preparations to take the Texas out of the yard were begun at 7 o'clock, but a delay of half an hour was caused by trouble in breaking the connection with the shore water supply. This was a fortunate thing, for fourteen of her sailors who had overstayed their shore leave. They reached the dock just as the Texas began to move, and got on board by catching lines thrown to them by their shipmates.

The tugs Nina and Adelaide helped the big vessel to swing around, and when her nose was pointed down stream her big engines began to turn. At that moment she fired a salute of twelve guns, which was answered from the Cob Dock. The crowds that were on passing ferryboats at that time gave the big battleship a hearty "send-off." They cheered enthusiastically as the vessel passed down the river and harbor. The Texas carried a complement of 38 officers and 427 men.

The Dolphin, which was to have sailed at the same time, was delayed because her engines were not working satisfactorily. As soon as the defects are remedied she will put to sea.

Just after the Texas had sailed the Mayflower was floated out of the dry dock and towed to the berth which had been occupied by the Texas. The crew of the Mayflower are at work on the interior arrangements of the boat, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea at the end of the week. The big ocean-going tug Saturn, which is to be used as a collier, was put in the dock vacated by the Mayflower, to be thoroughly overhauled. She will be ready in four days.

Orders have been received at the yard to rush work on the cruiser Chicago. She has been in the yard now for about two years undergoing repairs. A few days ago she was towed over to the Cob Dock to make room for some of the vessels purchased by the auxiliary board. Yesterday afternoon she was towed back again, and electricians arranged electric lights all over the vessel so that work could be pushed night and day. A big gang of men will be put to work on the cruiser at once.

The tug Tecumseh, Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., and the yacht Wasp, Lieut. Aaron Ward, went into commission. The Tecumseh has a crew of twelve men and the Wasp has a crew of thirty.

It is expected that Dry Dock No. 3 will be ready for use next week. The repairs are nearly completed, and yesterday about three feet of water was let into the dock.

BROOKLYN'S GUNS WORK WELL.

Her Eight-Inch Rifles Tested at Fort Monroe to the Satisfaction of Commodore Schley.

FORT MONROE, April 6.—The Brooklyn, flagship of the flying squadron, tried her eight-inch guns to-day in order to test the new elevating apparatus designed to give them greater range. The test was not made solely to demonstrate the utility of the apparatus but also to see if the turrets, after being so materially changed, would stand the shock to which they were subjected. The test, which was under the direction of Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook, was of a most satisfactory nature, and Commodore Schley said that the Brooklyn was in the best of fighting trim.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the order "Clear ship for action," was given, and in thirty-five minutes every railing, every rope, capstan, anchor, small boat, and loose hamper of every kind had been removed, and the big cruiser stood out grim and defiant in the sunlight. The guns used were the forward eight-inch pair, and the firing was under the direction of Lieut. Commander Mason, with Lieut. Rush in command of the turret. Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook stood on the quarter deck to notice the vibration of the turret, which afterward was declared to be at a minimum.

The first shot was sent out with a service charge of 85 pounds of powder, the gun being elevated at 5 degrees. The two-hundred-pound shell left the muzzle of the gun at a velocity of 2,000 feet a second. It struck the water two and three-quarters miles from the ship, sending up a vast column of water.

The second shot was with the full powder charge, 110 pounds, and sent the projectile very near four miles, putting it in the water at a speed of 1,000 feet per second. There was no perceptible jarring from the shot.

LOYAL TO OUR FLAG.

Spanish and Cuban Residents of Chicago Do Not Waver.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Spaniards in Chicago are American patriots. It is claimed by members of the Spanish colony that in the event of war with Spain they would pledge their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes and not desert their adopted country for the cause of Spain.

There are but a few hundred Spaniards in the city, all told. Of the pure strain there are less than fifty men. The most of the so-called Spanish here are Cuban-Spanish, Mexican-Spanish, and people from South and Central American countries. Of these, 98 per cent. are cigarmakers, and they are the finest workmen in this trade.

The first of the cigarmakers to openly declare allegiance to the United States was Andrew Garcia, who has made application in the Circuit Court to take out his naturalization papers. He declares that he is willing to fight for this country if necessary.

Garcia is employed in a cigar factory where many Cubans and Spaniards work side by side at the tables, and are apparently on the best of terms. If war talk is prevalent anywhere in Chicago it is in this shop every morning. The newspapers are scanned most intently for information, and every bit of news is eagerly discussed.

The Spanish workmen in the factory favor the cause of the United States just as much as do the Cubans. They want Cuba to be freed, and if this country is compelled to go to war to accomplish this end, they say they will lend their aid. There are no altercations between the workmen of the different nationalities, and they are agreed upon all the important issues.

Not ten feet from the table occupied by Garcia works Francisco Reno. The latter is a Cuban. He came from Cuba after the outbreak of the revolution, and was passed through by José Marti, who was killed with Maceo. He came from Santiago de Cuba, the hotbed of the insurgents.

"I am working now for one purpose," said Reno, "and that is, to help my sister, who is a reconcentrado at Santiago de Cuba. My mother died on account of the horrible privations she was subjected to when Weyler was in Cuba. Anything I can do for the cause I will be glad to perform. I bore letters when I came here, and for a time was Secretary of a Cuban society. When it was found out, I was compelled to leave the shop I was working in, as the foreman was a Spaniard.

"I have a cousin who is now in the insurgent ranks. I hear from him frequently by letters which come to me through the secret lines of the insurgents. The route they come I cannot tell."

Ramon Vega, another Cuban, is employed in the same shop. He has a cousin who is a commissioned officer in the insurgent army, who was captured by the forces under Weyler at one time and banished to the Isle of Pines. When Blanco was sent to take Weyler's place he pardoned the man, who immediately returned to the ranks of the insurgents.

Considerable sums of money are forwarded from the cigarmakers of Chicago to the Cuban cause. They earn large wages, and are said to contribute liberally to the cause. While the Spaniards do not help in this way, they are on the most friendly terms with the Cubans, and pledge their support to the American flag in case of war.

FATHER CHIDWICK IN TOWN

Chaplain of the Maine a Visitor at the Rectory of St. Stephen's Church.

PROMOTED TO A LIEUTENANCY

He Receives a Commission, Which His Friends Take as a Recognition of His Services—His Story of the Wreck.

Father John P. Chidwick, the Chaplain of the Maine, has returned from the grim Havana scenes, the horror of which his ministrations helped to mitigate, to the parish where his work as a priest was done before he entered the service of the Government, and to whose people he so endeared himself as to keep his memory fresh in their minds during his absence. At 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning he came out of the sacristy of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, and with the rector, his old associate, Father Colton, walked to the altar where hundreds of the worshippers had often seen him three years and more before the tragedy that has brought him to the public eye, and there he once again said mass. He was to the eyes of his old parishioners the same frank, healthy, hearty, open-eyed young clergyman that took his leave of them in 1895.

Cheered by Two Thousand Children.

Father Chidwick had reached town an hour before by rail, and went at once to the rectory, where he is now a guest. He spent practically all day Tuesday and yesterday in seeing old acquaintances, and the welcome the parish children gave him in the basement of the church was one to remember. Some 2,000 of them met in charge of the Sisters there, and cheered him as few men hear children cheer. They sang "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," while one of their number waved an American flag.

The friends of "Father John" did not forget to notice his return with floral gifts and a body of war correspondents sent him from Key West a set of vestments to replace those he lost on the Maine, as a token of their appreciation of his character and work. Another gift that probably gave him pleasure was a commission as Lieutenant from Secretary Long, which reached him yesterday. He says it only came in the regular line of promotion, but his friends say it is a just acknowledgment of his service to the stricken sailors of the Maine.

"Father John" is a New Yorker, having been born here in 1863, educated in the local public schools, and graduated from Manhattan College in the class of 1883. Four years later he was ordained to the priesthood, and went to St. Stephen's. Later he started additional work in a down-town mission for Catholic seamen, and his associate priest there, himself a Chaplain, thought him fitted to be a navy Chaplain, and urged him to apply for a post. He spoke to the Archbishop about it, and the prelate did not encourage him in the idea. Later, at a dinner which Father Chidwick and Father Farley, now Bishop Farley, attended, the latter spoke in favor of the idea, and Father Chidwick made application to be appointed Chaplain. President Cleveland appointed him in March, 1895, and he was assigned to the Maine when the ship was put in commission.

Wants to Get Back to His Work.

To reporters who saw him last night at the rectory the returned Chaplain said that he was in good health and had even gained in flesh of late. "I like my work," said he, "and want to get back to it. In spite of the sadness of this last charge I want to be kept busy. I shall receive my orders to-morrow, notifying me on what day I shall return to Key West, and I think it will be very soon. I have been assigned to another ship, but do not care to say which one till the orders come."

The Maine chaplain loved his sailor boys as thoroughly as they loved him, and their loss has been a keen one, but he does not seem to have been unnerved. His manner is calm, his voice pleasant, gentle, refined. He is a man of medium height and build, with somewhat wavy brown hair, good features, and an open and most attractive face. His manner bears no trace of a suggestion that he has risen to any public importance or done anything but a very simple duty.

He told the story of the explosion clearly and graphically last night: "I had just finished my office for the day," said he, "and laid down my breviary. I was sitting in my room off the ward room, when suddenly a tremendous explosion was heard, and the officers ran out on deck. It was impossible to tell what had happened, in the darkness and confusion. The officers were cool, however, and order was preserved.

"All the sailors afterward rescued were those that had been blown out of the ship into the water. We could hear their cries on every hand. There were no cries forward, but every thing there was a mass of flames, and thither one could not go. I heard the Captain give orders to flood the magazines. The officers were gathered on the poop, and the Captain ordered the gig lowered. I got in it with Lieut. Young and other officers, and we rowed about picking up what men we could here and there. Then we returned to the poop, and there we staid until the Captain thought that all had been done that could be done, when the officers left the ship together."

The Cause of the Explosion.

Father Chidwick had little to say on the cause of the explosion, though he declared he did not suspect the Spanish Government itself. The condition of the reconcentrados he thought fearful, but somewhat improved under Blanco. "Dr. Klopsch and Miss Barton are doing splendid work," said he, "and in the hospital at Las Fossas there has not been a death for the last eight days. The Spaniards do not hinder their work at all, except by the inefficiency of their own system of distributing supplies. They seem to lack organizing ability. Their spirit is not excessively bitter toward Americans, and when I was there there was no indication that our Consules' lives would be endangered. The first external characteristic of the Spaniard seems to be politeness."

Father Chidwick said that he could get little idea of Spanish military discipline, because the troops were rarely seen drilling in Havana. His ministrations to the wounded and dying kept him almost always "on the go," he said, coupled with the work of identifying the dead as they were brought to the wharf. "The men," said he, "were mostly in bed when the explosion took place, and their night clothes, usually unmarked, were little help to identification. The proportion I recognized was small."

If he does not go South under orders beforehand, Father Chidwick will celebrate mass and vespers at St. Stephen's on Easter Sunday.

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Island of Cuba,
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AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge A. B. MacTavish, Ottawa.

HOFFMAN—Sir Adolphe Caron, ex-member of Parliament, Ottawa; George W. Parett, Ottawa.

MURRAY HILL—Neil McKinnon, M. P., Ottawa; President Merrill E. Gates, Amherst College; J. H. Patterson, United States Army.

WALDORF—C. A. Stubbs, London; H. J. Rigg, Southport, England; M. Romero, Washington; Alfred Bishop Mason, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; 751 Broadway; Netherland Hotel.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. Brown, prints; Hotel Gerlach.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery and gloves; L. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Gutman, M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. M. Gutman, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, white goods, silks, velvets, laces, and notions; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Pollard, A. G., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. G. Pollard, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear and notions; Everett House.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, furnishing goods; A. J. Otis, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schwartz, G., Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. T. Canton, underwear, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Normandie.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; J. D. Wilson, cloaks; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gen. Hooker's Birthplace Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 6.—The house where "Fighting" Joe Hooker was born in 1815, at Hadley, was burned at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Two large barns, besides the historic old house, were also destroyed. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, partly insured.

OFFICERS' TROPHY FOR CO. H.

Team Scores 591 at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Company H won the competition for the Officers' Trophy, which was concluded at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night. They won through superior shooting at 500 yards. Last night's scores follow:

COMPANY H.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private W. A. Karns	28	33	61
Private V. B. Depierris	28	32	60
Private F. D. Wendel	31	30	61
Private E. T. Hanlon	29	32	61
Sergt. E. W. Goff	25	31	56
Capt. F. Isherwood	29	31	60
Private G. H. Johnson	29	30	59
Corp. W. E. Cheevers	26	33	59
Corp. E. A. Berwick	25	34	59
Lieut. H. G. Romaine	27	31	58
Total	277	314	591

COMPANY E.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. C. Brewer	25	27	52
Corp. F. C. Puffer	28	31	59
Sergt. V. Price	27	27	54
Capt. M. M. Miles	29	29	58
Private C. B. Sterling	28	31	59
Private S. R. Paul	28	34	62
Sergt. C. S. Schwabeland	19	25	44
Private W. T. Watson	25	30	55
Private J. J. McDonald	27	31	58
Corp. C. D. Thurston	23	29	52
Total	259	294	553

COMPANY E A WINNER.

Teams of five men, representing six companies of the Twelfth Regiment, shot for the Riker Trophy at the armory ranges last night, Company E winning, with a score of 212. The conditions were five shots standing and five shots prone. Company C won the trophy early in the season, but it was protested because its team used sighting shots, and the match was ordered shot over again. The scores:

COMPANY E.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. W. S. Lamb	22	22	44
Private F. Dardingkiller	22	21	43
Private C. Deitz	21	20	41
Lieut. W. S. Downes	20	22	42
Sergt. J. McDermott	20	22	42
Total	105	107	212
Company C	100	108	208
Company B	98	110	208
Company I	92	93	185
Company G	89	104	193
Company D	90	98	188

Baseball Season Begins To-day.

The members of the New York team arrived from Lakewood yesterday. Manager Joyce has selected the regular team to meet the Newarks at the Polo Grounds at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Giants' batting order will be as follows: Van Haltren, centre field; Tiernan or Wilmot, left field; Joyce, first base; Davis, shortstop; Gleason, second base; McCreery, right field; Hartman, third base; Grady or Warner, catcher; Seymour, Gettig, or Doheny, pitcher.

Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.
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Bottled at the Brewery
and Delivered Direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

ANDREW MOORE'S HORSES SOLD.

Director Brings $1,275 and Red Wilkes $600—Other Sales.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The great stallions Director and Red Wilkes were sold at auction to-day on the Cloverdale Stock Farm of the late Andrew M. Moore at Colmar, Penn., near this city. They brought ridiculously small figures compared with their original cost. Director, for whom Mr. Moore is said to have paid $75,000, brought only $1,275, and was purchased by Robert McAfee of Allegheny, representing the Locust Grove Stock Farm of New Castle, Penn. Red Wilkes was bought by William C. Hendrickson, proprietor of the Belle Mead Stock Farm of Belle Mead, N. J., for $600. Director Moore, four years old, half-brother of Nancy Hanks, was sold for $1,225 to T. A. Wilson of Reading, Penn.

Director is one of the finest-bred trotters in the world, but he is twenty-one years old, and his future usefulness in the stud is problematical. Red Wilkes is twenty-four years old. He is the sire of 139 horses in the trotting list, including fourteen that have trotted a mile under 2:15.

Among the other thoroughbreds sold to-day were: Mudrona, record 2:26, to James Butler, Eastview, N. J., for $1,250; Margaret S., 2:12½, to W. H. H. Achuff, Philadelphia, $1,025; a yearling sister to Trevallian, to W. Runyan, Philadelphia, for $1,010; a yearling half-brother to Nancy Hanks, to P. Duryea, Lexington, Ky., for $500.

The farm of 285 acres, with buildings, was offered for sale, but was withdrawn, only $29,000 being bid for it.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Blarney Stone won, Miss Rowena second, Al Koran third. Time—1:03¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Caspar won, Paul Pry second, Thelma third. Time—1:53½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Sevens won, La Paresseuse second, Gold Scratch third. Time—0:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. Mile and an eighth. Eddie Jones won, Torsida second, Borgia third. Time—1:58½.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Alvarado II. won, Flashlight second, Newsgatherer third. Time—1:52.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Silver State won, Lost Girl second, Florimel third. Time—1:18¼.

World's Championship Wrestling.

The representatives of Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk"; Heraklides, the Greek, and Ernest Roeber met in this city yesterday and arranged a wrestling tournament, to take place in this city, for the championship of the world. Each representative posted a forfeit to bind the match. April 30 and May 7 were decided upon as the dates to hold the contests. Yousouf will meet the Greek on April 30, and the winner of this match will meet Roeber on May 7. The articles of agreement stipulate that Roeber can meet the Turk April 30 if he chooses.

Stockton Ahead in Court Tennis.

In the third match in the amateur court tennis championship tournament, which is in progress at the Racquet and Tennis Club, L. M. Stockton of the Boston Athletic Association defeated J. H. Morgan of the same club in straight games by scores of 6—0, 6—0, and 6—1. The match to-day will be between J. Suffern Tailer, Racquet and Tennis Club, and J. H. Thompson, Boston Athletic Association.

Coach Lehmann at Harvard.

BOSTON, April 6.—R. C. Lehmann, coach of the Harvard crews, accompanied by a college chum and an expert oarsman, Harry Willis, who is to assist in the work at Cambridge, arrived here this morning. Mr. Willis will stay five or six weeks only, as he will be obliged to return to England to join the Leander crew in time to train for the Henley races.

No Columbia-Pennsylvania Game.

The game between the baseball teams of Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania, which was to have been played yesterday, was postponed on account of the snowstorm, the grounds being in bad condition. To-morrow the Columbias will play with the New York League team at the Polo Grounds.

Manhattan College Beats Yale.

The Yale 'Varsity team played the Manhattan College baseball team a match game while on its way South yesterday afternoon at Jasper Field, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and met unexpected defeat by a score of 10 to 3.

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ALL FITTED WITH CHRISTY SADDLES.

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Spalding-Bidwell Co.
29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

Mauna Loa Excites Apprehension.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The signs of activity on the summit of the great volcano of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, are causing much anxiety to the coffee and sugar planters who have developed fine places near the foot of the mountain. It is now fourteen years since the volcano was in eruption, but the memory is still fresh of the destruction wrought by the great lava stream as it plowed its way down the mountain side. No method has yet been devised of diverting this lava flood, which burns and ruins everything in its path, and if the present smoking of the volcano ends in an eruption, the damage will be much greater than before, because of the many new plantations.

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BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The 8 Bells—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Royal Box—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Schoene Galathe—The Little Lambs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—His Last Appearance—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Illustrated Lecture—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

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IN MADRID.

The dawn of peace in Madrid through an access of wisdom in the councils of Spain is, we presume, the true reason for the postponement of the President's message. The explanation of Senator Davis that more time is required for the deportation of the Americans in Havana appears to be a pretext put forward to make the less appear the greater reason.

If the Government at Madrid, brought face to face with war, and foreseeing terrible disasters to itself, not remote and contingent, but near and certain, has shown a willingness to come to terms, it would be highly indecent for our Chief Executive to send to Congress a message prepared while Spain was still intractable. This pacific and sensible mood is tardy, but not too late. Until war has actually begun it is never too late for either party to retire from its position and accept a peaceful settlement.

The reports which come from Madrid, that the Queen Regent has personally taken a more prominent part in the negotiations and that a Ministerial crisis is imminent tend to confirm the further report that Spain is at length "prepared to give all America has asked." The urgent representations of the powers have doubtless been addressed to the Queen Regent. It would be almost inevitable that in attempting to impress upon the policy of her Government the personal views these representations must have led her to form she should provoke a Ministerial crisis. Indeed, a Ministerial crisis just at this moment might prove to be a very convenient means of diverting public attention from the dynasty itself. At any rate, the situation in Madrid as reported is quite what would be expected to exist at the moment of the decision not to go to war with the United States.

This fortunate solution of a difficulty that had brought the two nations to the verge of war, if it shall prove to be a solution, will be called a triumph of diplomacy. It is so, but diplomacy would never have solved this difficulty alone. Before such a nation as Spain would yield a single point to us it was necessary that she should be perfectly convinced that we meant what we said, that we assumed the full responsibility of our language and demanded nothing we did not intend to secure. That conviction has been forced upon her by our preparations for war. The fifty-million appropriation was a great peace measure. The assembling of our ships of war and the buying of new ones, the large orders for ammunition, and the rapid concentration of war material were all highly effective aids in promoting a settlement without bloodshed. To be entirely ready for war gave the strongest possible assurance that our diplomacy would be successful. If diplomacy had been our last resort we should have accomplished nothing with Spain. Behind our negotiations lay the warships, and they contributed a wonderful and decisive lucidity to our diplomatic notes. It is sad and shameful that the diplomat should be impotent without the Admiral, but it is also sad and shameful that all nations are not equally enlightened, sensible, and just.

The virtue of our case against Spain lies in its legal and moral soundness. It is based on enduring principles. Dr. William Everett, in a letter to The Boston Transcript, says: "Let us pause an instant and think of what will be said fifty years hence." It is because he did pause and think that President McKinley took his ground so firmly. We have made sure that fifty or a hundred years hence historians who study the record will approve our position and our demands as they now approve the action of Codrington at Navarino. A political adventure or a territorial grab never would have commanded the solid support of the country as the President's demands upon Spain have commanded it. Congress would never have voted unanimously to give the President fifty millions for a war in the interest of Hawaiian annexation.

Every man of heart and conscience will rejoice to have confirmation of the belief that peace has dawned in Madrid, and that it is to be a permanent peace. We hope there will be no disappointment, no reaction at Madrid, and no unwelcome change in the tone of the dispatches from that capital. If instead of a war message the President shall be able to send to Congress on Monday a message announcing peace it will be an occasion of National thanksgiving. The President knows the conditions on which a permanent peace can be arranged. His course has showed plainly that no temporary and unstable adjustment, no mere putting off of an evil day without a complete removal of the evil, would either content the country or satisfy the ends of justice. With no disposition whatever to impose hard terms upon Spain, indeed with the utmost willingness to make the path of concession easy to her feet, he may be trusted to see to it that the path shall lead to a definite, satisfactory, and permanent result.

MEDIATION.

There is all the difference between mediation and intervention that there is between friendly advice and active meddling. The mediation which the Queen Regent of Spain has requested from the various Governments of Europe, if confined within proper limits, is in reality a matter with which we need not have anything to do. It may take the form of friendly advice from these Governments to Spain as to a course which she could follow when advised to do so, and could not with comfort or safety adopt on her own motion. Such action by European Governments could not be regarded by our own as in any sense offensive or impertinent. It might tend to the preservation of peace, for which, so long as the one condition of lasting peace is secured, we should be profoundly thankful.

There have been several instances of offers of mediation from friendly powers in our own history; brief reference to them will show clearly what the process really is, and the limitations recognized regarding it. Two of these related to differences with England. One was made at the outset of the war of 1812 and accepted by us, but declined by England. Ten years later another was made as to a dispute, which had become threatening, over a clause of the Treaty of Ghent; it was accepted by both sides and an adjustment was reached. In 1847 England offered mediation in the trouble with Mexico, but neither party accepted it. During our civil war the Emperor of Russia offered mediation, with the understanding that the integrity of the Union should be maintained. He was cordially thanked, but that was all that came of it. France later proposed joint mediation to Great Britain and Russia; neither acquiesced, the Russian Government expressly giving as its reason that a joint proposition would appear to the United States as a form of pressure. Early in 1863, when the fortunes of war seemed going against the Union, France proposed mediation on her own account, and was promptly told that to insist would be taken to be unfriendly.

Thus it will be seen that the offer of mediation is always made subject to the unforced discretion of the Government to which it is offered, and to decline it is in no sense a violation of duty or even of courtesy. The course of the Government receiving the proposition is guided solely by its own conception of its own rights and interests. In the present situation, when the United States declares that the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba is essential to permanent friendly relations between the two Governments, it is plain that mediation, if proposed, must be considered in the light of that policy. If we are determined and prepared to maintain it, then mediation can only be directed toward the manner in which, and the terms on which, the withdrawal of Spain can be carried out, and as to these matters the responsibility primarily lies with Spain. It is upon Spain, therefore, that the influence of the mediators must be exerted. And obviously that influence may be very helpful.

It is impossible that Spanish statesmen do not see that ultimately Cuba must be given up. The retention of the island had become hopeless before the present trouble with the United States arose. Military force, taxing the utmost resources in men and money of the kingdom, had been exerted for three years entirely in vain. The efforts which were manifestly unsuccessful without intervention by the United States are by that intervention made utterly futile. But it is held by Spanish statesmen and freely avowed that the recognition of this fact and the abandonment of Cuba in consequence would entail not merely the downfall of the Ministry, but the ruin of the dynasty, and plunge the nation into revolution. This may or may not be true. We are not in a position to form a safe judgment. But if it be true, then the advice of powerful and friendly European Governments might make withdrawal from Cuba practicable without the revolution that is feared under other conditions. That is the only objective to which "friendly offices" can at present be directed with any hope of effect.

SPANISH HONOR AND PEACE.

Can Spain have peace with honor?

That is a question more discussed, perhaps, than considered. Some of the critics of the United States insist that we have made it impossible. Assuming, as is quite justifiable, that the United States has represented to Spain that her ultimate withdrawal from Cuba is an indispensable condition to lasting peace, they say that to yield such a condition would be inconsistent with the honor of a proud and sensitive nation. But would it? That depends on what honor demands.

It does not demand hopeless resistance to the inevitable. Experience has shown that Spain cannot maintain in Cuba a Government such as will give security to the interests and rights of its inhabitants and to those of the United States. For more than a generation now her efforts in that direction have been futile. We cannot say that they have been earnest or energetic, but they have been very costly. During all that time the island has been a burden on the taxpayers of Spain, while its own people have suffered far worse. During the last three years it is a safe estimate that 100,000 Spanish soldiers have died or been permanently disabled, not by war, but by disease. Three hundred millions of dollars have been expended with no result. The island —which was steadily sinking into poverty before the insurrection—has been devastated and the greater part of its productive industry destroyed. Surely this demonstration of the utter impossibility that Spain can govern Cuba in time of peace or pacify it in time of revolt is proof that she must give up the task. It is plain that if Spain consents to withdraw from Cuba on the advice of the United States she can make certain terms which she could not hope to make if she retired as the consequence of defeat in war. She could properly hope to be relieved of some portion of the immense debt which she has incurred in her efforts to administer the island. She could be sure of guarantees of personal safety and security of property rights for her citizens in Cuba or for her partisans among the Cubans. She could be reasonably sure that her fair share in the industries and trade of Cuba would be prosecuted under far more stable and profitable conditions than those that have prevailed in the past. She could have a reasonable voice in the establishment of the future Government in Cuba, not, of course, controlling it, but safeguarding all her real interests. These are distinct, substantial, and lasting advantages in every sense.

On the other hand, if she insisted on retiring from Cuba only after defeat in war, what would be the results? Instead of reducing her present Cuban debt she would increase it many times over. Her sacrifice of life and property would be very great. The burden imposed upon her people, already overloaded, would be made crushing and could not be lifted for many years. Her rank among European powers would be still further lowered. She would be exposed to the schemes of grasping neighbors, and receive less respect or sympathy than she can now command. And in the end she would lose Cuba as absolutely as if she chose now to give it up. Her citizens there, instead of having the protection of a friendly power, would be subject to hostile treatment. Her share in the future development of the island would be denied her. She would be unconditionally driven out.

Since these are two sets of contrasted facts which cannot be disputed, does not Spanish honor really require that they shall be considered, and not that they shall be blindly ignored or stupidly denied? There is another phase of the question. In modern times war is not merely or chiefly a question of valor, but of money, and the money of Spain is grossly inadequate to war. She is already heavily in debt. War would add greatly to that debt. She could not after defeat pay what she now owes. She would be driven to partial repudiation. Is that a peculiarly honorable thing? She is not risking merely her own resources; she is risking the capital of her creditors. What has honor to say to such a course? Looking over all the ground, weighing the evidence of the past and present as to her capacity to hold and govern Cuba, and counting the cost of war in a vain effort to retain it, the true honor of Spain requires the recognition of the inevitable. It is indeed the only course that honor permits.

THE CONSULS.

It does not seem to be true that the President's special message to Congress has been withheld on account of the necessity of getting the American Consuls out of Cuba before it was published. Other and even weightier reasons why it should have been withheld were brought to light yesterday. Neither does it appear that that reason was, in the first instance, officially assigned at Washington for the delay of the message, although it was yesterday given in the Senate. It seems to have been spontaneously generated. That fact and the intrinsic plausibility which gave immediate and general currency to the report are most instructive as illustrating the universal American belief of the character of Spanish rule in Cuba.

The garrison of Cuba, after all the deductions that have been made from it by war and disease, is still estimated to consist of more than twice the number of the regular army of the United States. One of the functions of this garrison is to preserve order and to secure a safe conduct out of the country to non-combatants in the event of a foreign war. In a civilized country, in a country under a civilized government, there would be no occasion even to invoke the military protection for foreign residents, official or unofficial, on their way out of the country. There is not a Spanish Consul in the United States who can be under the slightest alarm for his personal safety in case war should be declared, or should become flagrant, before he was able to take his departure or make good his escape. If a Spaniard were as distinguishable as a Chinaman there might be some danger that the lewd fellows of the baser sort, whose emotions are excited by the inflammatory remarks in job type of the yellow journals, might set upon and hustle an isolated Spaniard in a back street. But not a soldier, nor even a policeman, would be necessary to protect a Spaniard in any frequented place. A posse comitatus would at once organize itself for his protection.

In Cuba, on the other hand, the danger is real. It has been understood that of the two good reasons for not publishing the reports of our Consuls in Cuba upon the condition of the people one was that the lives of the authors would not be safe after the reports were published, the other being that the contents of the reports were such as might excite American feeling beyond endurance of the slow processes of negotiation. It is the universal belief that the lives of our Consuls would not be safe in Cuba after war was declared or broke out. It is equally the belief that the guardians of order in Cuba, the Spanish troops themselves, would be the persons from whom a Consul would have most to apprehend. They would rescue him from a Spanish mob, if at all, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he could not be made to yield revenue upon the judicious application of pressure.

In fact, the reasonable apprehensions for any American non-combatants whom a declaration or an outbreak of war might leave in Cuba, contrasted with the undoubted and unquestioned safety of the Spanish non-combatants whom it might leave in the United States, of itself vividly illustrates the reason why Spanish rule in Cuba has become intolerable and why we are determined to make an end of it once for all.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

The present situation of China has its moral for us. China has allowed herself to become known as a peace-at-any-price country. There is nothing which she possesses which she will not give up rather than make a fight for it. As a natural and necessary result she is being despoiled of everything that anybody wants. For the last six months Great Britain has been trying to stiffen the backbone of China to the point of resisting demands plainly and cynically outrageous. But Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons is a final confession that the effort is in vain. The spoliation of China being determined on, and inevitable, it remains to Great Britain only to make sure of getting her share. This the acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei and the concessions made by China in regard to inland navigation, the opening of new treaty ports, and the control of the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang seem to have accomplished pretty fairly. Of course, however, a nation so pusillanimous as China can guarantee nothing. The real guarantees for the concessions to Great Britain are British guns.

Of course it is not pleasant, at the end of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, to see the great Christian powers behaving like a lot of shameless bandits dividing the booty of a helpless cripple. But it must be said that it is not the Western powers which are responsible for this anachronism. It is the powers which are still under mediaeval government, and the destinies of which are controlled, to the disgrace of their people, by the same "two young men" who prevented the effectual intervention of Europe to put down the barbarities of Turkish rule in Armenia and Crete. We are engaged in a like effort to put down the barbarities of Spanish rule in Cuba. There is here no "European concert" to be considered. We are the American concert, and our responsibility is undivided and complete.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is considerable room for uncertainty about the scene of a story laid by its cautious narrator in "a small country renowned for its ancient courage," but Americans, being proverbially good guessers, will probably have small difficulty in reaching an opinion as to what country The London Telegraph is hitting at when, with no other hint as to locality than the phrase quoted above, it tells and vouches for a tale to this effect: The Prime Minister of the diminutive and once warlike land recently held a reception at which the only guests were members of the national Parliament and a party of distinguished Englishmen who had just arrived at the capital and had expressed a desire to meet the local statesmen. Graceful hospitality on the one side and cordial interest on the other marked the function, and it would have been a brilliant success had not one of the Britons happened to feel for his watch and find it not. For reasons not quite obvious, even in "a small country renowned for its ancient courage," both the visiting stranger and his host, to whom he immediately confided his loss, decided that the watch had been stolen, and that the thief was one of the guests. The Prime Minister, calling for silence, explained that the Englishman would be inconsolable if his property were not returned, for it was a much-prized gift from the King under whose benign reign those whom he addressed were living. No doubt, the Premier continued, somebody had yielded to sudden temptation and already regretted his impulsive act. In order that all embarrassment might be avoided and the country saved from scandal, the lights would be extinguished for five minutes, in the course of which the entire company would defile slowly past a writing table, giving the now repentant pickpocket a chance to place his booty there without detection. This plan was received with unanimous approbation, the room was darkened, and everybody marched solemnly past the table. Then the lights were turned up, and all eyes fastened on the polished mahogany. There was no watch to be seen, and, to fill the cup of sorrow to the brim, a valuable silver inkstand, which the Prime Minister had cherished highly because it, too, was a gift from the King, had also disappeared. The reception closed in deep gloom.

—There are high hills within a mile of Shawneetown, and why the people did not live on them, instead of in a huddle under the levee, is a problem whose only solution is the inclination of average humanity to purchase immediate convenience at almost any cost of future danger. The business of the place doubtless had to be conducted close to the river, but that was no reason for putting houses as well as stores and warehouses in a place where safety depends every year on the outcome of a struggle between the great Ohio floods and a little wall of dirt. Not a life would have been lost, and comparatively little property, if the residents of Shawneetown had been willing to take daily street car rides ranging from a fourth to a tenth as long as those which carry New Yorkers from their homes to their shops or offices. Yet, in all probability, Shawneetown will be rebuilt just where it stood before.

—A Chinese publication quoted by The Tacoma News illustrates the fact that we are not alone in viewing with disfavor or amusement the habits, ideas, and character of those whose civilization is unlike our own. The Chinese writer evidently has his doubts about the tales of our greatness. If foreign countries are as grand and rich as they are represented to be, why is it, he asks, that there are so many foreigners looking for a living in China. And he knows our tricks and our ways, for he says: "They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities; they have to bathe frequently; they eat meat with knives and prongs; they take enormous quantities of whisky; they hurry with everything, instead of resting like civilized persons; they never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid to do it; they take long tramps into the country, waving sticks in the air, nobody knows why; they have no sense of dignity, for they may be found walking with women; they even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first; on festive occasions the women are compelled to appear partly naked before every man who likes to look at them, and they are dragged around the room to the accompaniment of the most discordant music." These are the words of a careful observer, and who can deny their accuracy?

PERSONAL.

—An interesting fact mentioned by Mr. William Nelson in a paper which he read this week before the New York Historical Society might offer an opportunity for useful activity in this age of monument raising. Mr. Nelson, who has published several papers on the early history of New Jersey, made James Parker, the third printer in New York City, the subject of his discourse, stating, however, that this was not done without considerable sacrifice on his part, as he could with equal justice designate the subject of his discourse as the first printer in New Jersey. James Parker was in early life an apprentice of William Bradford, the worthy first printer of the Province of New York, and evidently learned his trade well under that able master, for, upon the expiration of his apprenticeship, shortly after 1740, he set up a press of his own in Beaver Street, and for many years published an excellent paper in this city known as The New York Weekly Post-Boy. While still retaining nominal management of his paper, Mr. Parker removed to Woodbridge, N. J., later in life, and there set up the first press in that State, and from it was issued the first book, a volume of statutes, bearing the imprint of New Jersey. James Parker died at the age of fifty-six, a few years before the Declaration of Independence was made, and he is buried in the churchyard at Woodbridge. No stone, however, marks his resting place. Even his name and the important part he played in the early history of printing in our country are nearly forgotten. Yet he was a man much esteemed, both in New York and New Jersey, and his New York Weekly Post-Boy, although it would appear primitive beside the newspapers of to-day, was a marked improvement in many ways over the papers published by Bradford and Zenger.

—In less exciting times than these the expulsion of Dr. Tarleton H. Bean from the Aquarium would have elicited an expression of public opinion vigorous enough to attract attention even from the pachydermatous politicians who punish competency as though it were a crime, and degrade a valuable educational institution into a House of Refuge for superannuated heelers. Of course, all the fish will also have to leave the old building, as well as the men to whom alone their presence there is due, for they will be regarded merely as nuisances by the new Superintendent, and the idea that he will waste his leisure on creatures in whom the "organization" has no interest is too absurd for consideration. Some folks say that he was selected because he used to go fishing when he was a boy, but this is probably a mugwump slander. Dr. Bean would have been left undisturbed in the position for which he was so well fitted if the connection between piscatorial knowledge, however empirical or rudimentary, and the management of an aquarium had ever occurred to our intelligent rulers.

—In answering a London reporter who had hinted that Maximo Gomez is, after all, "only a guerrilla chief," an unnamed American is quoted as saying that the man who has fought for thirteen years against regular troops numbering in the aggregate at least 400,000 deserves a more respectful name. "There he is," continued this defender of the island patriot, "still in the field, old, iron-gray, sonless, homeless, worn by battles, with 50,000 dead Cuban soldiers behind him, with the cries of a million starving countrymen appealing to his ears—there he is, unshaken. Many of the English newspapers have been good enough to suggest that a state of war does not exist in Cuba; but I hope you will pardon me if I mildly insist that war, real war, exists there. I will even go further and say—while disclaiming all wish to offend existing stars of glorious patriotic fame—that I, with most Americans, consider Maximo Gomez to be one of the best men of the century in plain downright accomplishment. You will begin to understand presently why neither a Weyler nor a Blanco can make head against the insurrection. And as to Cuban officers, they are immeasurably superior to the Spanish officers, inasmuch as they take the war seriously, and not as a political situation invented for the purposes of peculation. Moreover, they bleed for the cause, drown for it, hang for it, get pinioned to a tree and shot for it—and sometimes are cajoled and assassinated for it." Then this American—it's a pity that the English reporter left him unnamed—went on and said several other striking things about Cuba and the Cubans, but most of them are out of date now, and so not worth repeating.

REPLY TO MR. PHELPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I propose to examine some propositions of international law laid down by the Hon. E. J. Phelps in his recently published letter to the Hon. Levi P. Morton. In the first place, let me say that concerning war I belong to the class for which The Times speaks every day with remarkable learning and ability. War is the agency which reason and justice employ only when all other means have failed. Nor are we to forget that civilization itself is the child of war. Moreover it would seem to be a law of nature that every generation of mankind should have its war, for it has been so since the beginning of history without exception. But, to proceed to the letter:

As to the Maine: In contemplation of international law in a state of peace, nations are regarded as having given to each other a standing invitation to visit their ports with ships of war, and there is an implied promise of hospitality and security while there. The due performance of this promise calls for diligence proportioned to the danger to which the ship may be exposed from existing political conditions or otherwise. "Not perfect vigilance, but such as reasonable under the circumstances." (Wharton's Digest, Section 402.)

Given the fact that a ship of war so rightfully being in the port of a friendly State is destroyed by a force external to the ship, the burden of proof is at once cast upon that State to exculpate itself from all blame, for a prima facie case against it is then established. Spain is in this situation in respect to the Maine. It cannot become a suitable case for arbitration until and unless Spain by proof makes a prima facie case of non-liability. These propositions are truisms, but an avowed advocate for Spain could not deny them with more fervor than they are denied by Mr. Phelps.

2. Non-Performance of our Neutral Obligations: In the performance of neutral duties a nation does not absolutely undertake that they shall not be violated, any more than it absolutely undertakes that a visiting ship shall not be destroyed by a mine in its harbor. As Mr. Wharton says, the rule is not "perfect vigilance, but such as reasonable under the circumstances." To the extent of the outlay of a nation necessary to enforce its neutrality laws, it is an expense forced upon it by another nation for the defense of that nation. Spain, waging protracted war at our doors, has under this rule of international law, imposed upon us an expenditure for her defense of millions of dollars, probably enough to build several battleships, and insists that we shall continue this expenditure for her safety indefinitely. Mr. Phelps quite agrees with her. He declares in effect that we should have mobilized the navy, and, in case of need, bought war ships to augment it for Spain's protection. On the question of negligence the learned jurist has adjudicated the case, and passed judgment against his government, in favor of Spain, without a hearing and without evidence. He appears to think that in an international affair such formal matters as hearing and proof are unimportant, and decides out of hand that we are more culpable than was Great Britain during our civil war. "Who can doubt it?" he says. He holds that we are responsible for the continuance of the rebellion in Cuba, and liable to Spain for damages, with the further consequence that we by our own misconduct are estopped from intervention, either on grounds of humanity or for the protection of our material interests. It is palpably plain that such propositions are opposed to law, to reason, justice, and to truth. The whole world takes note of the tremendous sacrifices in the interest of Spain to which we have patiently submitted, and of the energy and good faith with which we have performed our neutral obligations.

3. The right of intervention: International law explicitly declares that intervention is justifiable in the following cases: (a) For self-defense, (b) in defense of national honor, (c) for the protection of material interests, (d) on grounds of humanity. The reason of this principle, which is equally applicable to municipal law, is expressed in the maxim, "expedit republicae ne sua re quis male utatur." "It is for the interest of the State that a man should not use his own property improperly." (Phillimore, 433.)

"The doctrine that one State has no concern with the acts of her neighbor, and that if wrong be done to others and not to herself she cannot afford to interfere, is the folly and shortsightedness of vulgar politicians." (Id. also Westlake, 123.)

Intervention is permitted "to stay the effusion of blood caused by a protracted and desolating civil war in the bosom of another State." (Phillimore, 441, and see generally, Aoby, Kent, Vol. 1, p. 50, et seq.; Woolsey, Sec. 136, Wharton's Dig., Sec. 472, Vattel, Wheaton, Hall, Halleck, Historicus, Manning, and the American state papers in relation to the former civil war in Cuba in Wharton's Dig.)

"The right of intervention must depend on the special circumstances of the case. It is not susceptible of precise limitations and is extremely delicate in the application." (Kent.)

"It cannot be so far reduced to rule as to be incorporated in the ordinary diplomacy of States or into the institutes of the laws of nations." (Kent.)

"The adoption of any absolute doctrine in favor of holding aloof from the complications in neighboring States would be scarcely possible." (Manning.)

The general principle, then, is that intervention is sanctioned by the law of nations. Whether it is justifiable in the particular case depends upon the special facts of that case, for international law declares its inability to lay down a rule and definition to govern all cases. In such cases the whole body of facts upon which the decision must turn is exclusively in the possession of the Government, and it is our duty to loyally support its conclusions. A private citizen may absorb from the political atmosphere prevailing certain ideas, but to make such impressions the basis, a public declaration that intervention on the part of his Government would be a gross violation of the law of nations and a crime against humanity, is—well, injudicious, if harmless. Current history shows us that the nations not controlled by their own financial interests wonder why we did not interpose to put an end to the war long ago.

4. Our Material Interests: By a law of political gravitation Cuba is a satellite of the United States. Spain, with our forbearance and our aid, has hitherto resisted this law of gravitation. With a magnanimity unparalleled in history, we have respected and upheld Spain's sovereignty. At the same time we have declared to the world a protectorate over that island, subject only to the sovereign rights of Spain. When her power to maintain her sway and perform toward us the obligations imposed by international law fails, we are obliged to interpose. It is not a case of volition, but of necessity. Strands composed of every conceivable material interest make a cable strong as steel uniting the island to our shores. These interests are all at stake in the anarchy prevailing. In the rapid depopulation of the island and its devastation it is fast returning to a state of nature and a vast jungle. It is becoming the grave of invested capital. The wealth produced by centuries of industrious struggle with nature is annihilated. To forbid intervention for the preservation of these material interests and stay the destruction is to mock international law, morality, and right reason.

But it is said Spain is poor, weak, imbecile, as compared with our own power, therefore, ex-hypothesi, we must let her ravage, destroy, and depopulate Cuba unchecked. Such ideas are outside the orbit of argument, unless it is debatable whether or not weakness gives a license for aggression and crime, and we are forbidden to resist if a cripple is engaged in destroying our property because of his helplessness.

5. That Spain should have a free hand against rebels: There is no particular fault to be found with the general proposition standing alone and subject to the limitations imposed by international law. Rebellion is independence in posse. We ourselves emerged as a nation from the womb of rebellion, like Minerva from the head of Jove. International law recognizes rebellion in the various stages of its progress, and at its maturity gives it its benediction. "When the contest has reached a certain stage, when there is some equality of force, and if the issue is doubtful, it is civil war, and all the laws of war must be preserved." (Woolsey, Section 133.) For three years the rebellion has maintained firm possession of the greater part of Cuba, maintaining government and all the institutions of a civilized State. (See Flint's recent book.)

In unremitting warfare it has kept an army of 200,000 men mainly on the defensive, destroying or placing hors de combat half the number. The rebellion is stronger to-day than ever. The resources of Spain are practically exhausted, and all hope of suppressing the rebellion by arms is practically abandoned. Force gives way to ensnaring offers of autonomy. These delusive reforms which imply an admission of antecedent bad government and justification of revolt are scorned by the victorious insurgents. This potent force which has so long held the whole power of Spain at bay, and is moving toward success with the energy of predestination, Mr. Phelps is pleased to call "bandits," "guerrillas," "negroes," "renegades," "adventurers," making warfare by crimes not recognized as war, and so on with a petulant farrago of adjectives. The execution of Ruiz was not murder, nor did it violate the laws of war, if the facts are correctly reported. More or less devastation of a country is permitted when essential to the success of military operations. Mr. Phelps permits and approves it on the part of the Spanish forces, justifying their conduct by our own in our civil war, (a fallacious and infuriating parallel,) but the same acts on the part of the rebels he holds up to detestation. Moreover, he does not perceive that all excesses on the one side and the other accentuate the necessity of our intervention.

6. Intervention on grounds of humanity. The authority for this is under the seal of God, and requires no sanction from human laws. International law recognizes it as one of the ordinances of the Divine Lawgiver. Such intervention is the sword-bearer of mercy and the executioner of justice. But it may take place without just cause and for fraudulent ends. So may a burglar enter a house by false pretenses or false keys. That is not to the point. We have not to do with hypotheses, but with existing conditions. That a saturnalia of blood, devastation, and destruction exists and has long existed is notorious. Shall it go on until mutual slaughter ends the contest? That is the question. Since the gray dawn of civilization, when international law was still a molecule, intervention on the grounds of humanity has been an active force, increasing in energy with time. It is never idle, and at this moment Crete is one of the scenes of its activity. Yet, in Mr. Phelps's imagination, it is but a spectral rule of rare appearance and no definite function. His idea of humanity is to save your money, lest you may be taxed, and by no means expose your own people to the danger of being killed. As for the rest, let slaughter and destruction have a free hand. Practical humanity is too expensive.

One of the sternest and most peremptory rules of modern war is that non-combatants must not be molested nor their property taken without compensation. Such non-combatants were the "Pacificos," or peaceful agriculturists of Cuba.

The infamous Weyler was afraid that the rebels would take tithes of their produce, and that some might stray into the rebel ranks. To prevent this, he built large pens and drove the peaceful men, with their women and children, into them at the point of the bayonet, where they were kept under the muzzle of guns. Death was the penalty of refusal to enter, and death was inside to receive them, with its attendants, famine and disease. Vultures looked down in grim expectancy, and were not disappointed. Each pen was an apartment in hell, that only a Dante could describe. Two hundred thousand of the innocents are said to have died, but even horror's maw would be satisfied with half the number. As these farmers, with their women and children, were under the protection of the laws of war, to kill them in this manner was murder.

Considering the number slain and the method of death, by comparison the Armenian Kurds were angels of mercy. But pity sighed to all the winds until they roared into the ear of Spain the ominous protest of mankind, and finally the pens were broken down, and the emaciated survivors allowed to depart with a deceptive promise of future alms.

What has Mr. Phelps to say about this? The pens guarded by soldiers to prevent escape were "temporary shelters provided by the Spanish Government." * * * "Their condition results from their own fault." * * * "They are but refugees from the ravages of the real insurgents thrown upon the protection of the Spanish Government, under whose orders they are therefore brought." This is too much. It surpasses the best efforts of Weyler. He wanted the tropical luxuriance of language to express his unctuous satisfaction.

Finally, it is deplored that the benign sovereignty of Spain should be displaced to be succeeded by a Government of bandits. Such an opulence of adjectives so utterly unrelated to substantives is wonderful. To speculate upon the future of Cuba after it is free is useless. Trouble and political perturbations always attend young independence. Let us hope that Cuba may never become a member of our political family, but that it may always remain a free republic under our gracious and unselfish protectorate.

I yield to none in admiration and dear regard for the eminent author of the letter I have criticised. Its propositions as related to the present critical state of relations between this country and Spain call for notice from the standpoint of international law and usage, and they cannot be refuted with gloves on.

W. W. MACFARLAND.

New York, April 4, 1898.

Need Not Shut Up Shop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand that the 4th of May this year has been made a legal holiday; also that the celebration of Charter Day has been deferred.

There are certain clerks and regular employes who are entitled to their time on legal holidays, and I would like to have an expression from you as to the obligations of employers on that day.

H. H. E.

New York, April 6, 1898.

[Public offices and banks are closed on legal holidays, but a private employer is under no obligation to give his employes a day off. It is not probable that Charter Day will be observed by a general suspension of private business.—Editor Times.]

NUGGETS.

Handicapped.

"What? Resigned the position I got you as collector for Jones?"

"You bet! Why, I owed money to most of the men he sent me to dun."—Harper's Weekly.

Perhaps the Best Reading.

We find in a late magazine seventy pages of advertising and thirty of reading matter. The latter is merely switched in so that the advertising can get next to it.—Atlanta Constitution.

For Art's Sake.

"Did the young actress believe in realism?"

"Did she?" replied the manager. "I had to hire a detective to prevent her taking real poison in the death scene."—Detroit Free Press.

Its Attractiveness.

Mr. Daykin—For my part, I can't see anything very artistic about this new rug you've bought.

Mrs. Daykin—You can't? Why, it was the most expensive one they had in the place!—Chicago News.

Never!

Patriotic Customer—Yes, I'd like to buy that flag you just showed me, but the price is too high. Can't you come down a couple of dollars?

Dealer—What! Lower Old Glory? Never! —Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE BROAD HUMANITY.

An Answer to "The New Humanity."

O clever Poet, who with pen and answer are so quick—
Is your question really earnest, or is it but a trick?

If earnest, then you will not mind that I should say to you
It is not fair to words you quote, to use that one word "new."

'Tis broad humanity was urged—the universal heart—
The seeing eyes that could discern the circle from the part.

It is not new humanity, 'tis old as God's own law;
Which makes not any murder less because we call it war.

Peace is no "miser's treasure that the wise must hug and hoard,"
Peace is a greater power more potent than the sword;

There is a Peace so craven, it will quail and shrink and hedge,
But there is Peace so mighty, 'tis the sword with double edge.

Yea, listen to the peace-song, in far away Judea,
That echoed on that star-strewn night—and tell me what you hear.

"Good will on earth to all mankind" rings loud across the plain;
Did the Heavenly Host mean Cuba—with not a thought of Spain?

KATRINA TRASK.

JAPANESE WANT A SLICE

Public Opinion Clamors for a Foothold on the Continent to Offset Wei-Hai-Wei.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN AGREED

A British Loan May Be Made to China to Pay the War Indemnity in Order to Obtain the Evacuation of Wei-Hai-Wei.

LONDON, April 7.—The Yokohama correspondent of The Times says:

"For the first time public opinion in Japan is vehemently excited. There is no general opposition to a British occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, but there is a feeling that Japan must assert herself and secure some other foothold on the Asiatic Continent.

"The Government is hampered by financial considerations, but will probably be obliged to yield to public pressure. Sober people and the officials generally favor a British occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei and an Anglo-Japanese entente, pourparlers for which are progressing favorably."

The Daily Mail says this morning:

"We learn from an authoritative source that England and Japan are in complete accord regarding Wei-Hai-Wei; but secrecy is enjoined until a complete settlement has been achieved, which, it is believed, will include an arrangement whereby England will advance the money to enable China to pay the indemnity in full and thus to obtain a Japanese evacuation of Wei-Hai-Wei."

DREYFUS TRIAL ANNULMENT.

The Soir of Brussels Says the French Court of Appeal Will Act.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The Soir of this city declares that the Dreyfus trial will shortly be annulled by the French Court of Appeal on the same grounds as the Zola trial.

LANDED BY A ROCKET LINE.

Steamship Dahomey's Passengers Put Ashore at Holyhead.

LONDON, April 6.—The West African mail steamship Dahomey, which arrived at Liverpool from the west coast of Africa March 22, and was outward bound, is ashore near Holyhead.

The passengers and crew have been landed by rocket line and lifeboat.

PRINCE FERDINAND IN PERIL.

Attempt to Wreck His Train Frustrated by a Peasant.

BERLIN, April 6.—A dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger from Sofia says that on March 29, at Sestrimo Station, an attempt was made to wreck the train carrying Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

The attempt was discovered and frustrated by a peasant. The culprit was arrested.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

Renewed Anxiety in England Regarding His Health.

LONDON, April 6.—Renewed anxiety is expressed to-day regarding the health of Mr. Gladstone.

According to a special dispatch from Paris, the Gaulois announces that Mr. Gladstone is dead. Nothing is known here that would justify the statement, which is, without doubt, a canard.

SHIP RAVENSCRAG MISSING.

British Ship Overdue at Callao Not Accounted For.

CALLAO, Peru, April 6.—The British ship Ravenscrag, Capt. Purvis, from New Whatcom, on Oct. 9, for this port, has not arrived here and is officially reported missing.

The Ravenscrag, an iron vessel of 1,169 tons, was built at Greenock in 1893. She hails from South Shields, Eng., and is owned by T. G. Mabano.

LINE FROM NEW YORK TO ASIA.

Syndicate Formed for a Fortnightly Service to Begin May 5.

HAMBURG, April 6.—The Hamburgische-Boersenhalle says it learns that the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the firm of Robert M. Sloman of Hamburg, and the Indra Line of Liverpool have formed a syndicate for a fortnightly service from New York to Eastern Asia.

The dispatch received in this city yesterday regarding the formation of a syndicate for a fortnightly freight service from New York to Eastern Asia was confirmed by Funch, Edye & Co., the managing agents.

Funch, Edye & Co. have been running a freight service making monthly trips to Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and other ports under the firm name of the "United States and China-Japan Steamship Line." The business developed to such an extent that a syndicate was formed, and it was decided to make the trips fortnightly. This was done about two months ago.

The first steamer which will leave New York under the new plan will be the Indrapura, 4,930 tons. She is scheduled for May 5. The other steamships controlled by the syndicate are: Indra, 6,057 tons; Indrani, 4,994 tons; Indraghiri, 4,927 tons; Indravelli, 4,899 tons; Indramayo, 4,110 tons; Indralema, 3,150 tons.

Mad King Otto's Condition.

MUNICH, April 6.—An official bulletin issued this afternoon with reference to the condition of the demented King Otto of Bavaria, who yesterday was reported to be dying, says:

"The condition of the King is not serious; but he is suffering from a slight hemorrhage of the bladder."

Dervish General Killed.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Umdabia, Nubia, says that during the fighting on Tuesday between the Anglo-Egyptian forces, in reconnoissance, and the dervishes under Mahmoud Pasha, one of the Generals of the Khalifa, Mahmoud's son, was killed.

Ambassador Fava in Rome.

ROME, April 6.—King Humbert received in audience to-day Baron Fava, who will sail for the United States next Tuesday to resume his duties as Italian Ambassador at Washington.

TO OVERTHROW JOHN POWERS.

Chairman of Chicago Council Finance Committee Will Be A. W. Maltby.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Alderman Adolphus W. Maltby of the Twenty-second Ward is to be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and John Powers of the Nineteenth Ward, in spite of his re-election by a tremendous majority, will be overthrown.

This is one of the early consequences of the election of an honest majority in the Council. The plans are already made, and will be brought to a head at a caucus of the new Council some day this week.

The position of Chairman of the Finance Committee is the most influential and important one in the gift of the Council. The sessions of the committee are always secret, and the Chairman has the city purse strings practically in his grasp.

Seventh Regiment Review.

The Seventh Regiment, 950 strong, turned out in full-dress parade at the regiment armory last night, the occasion being the review by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. Fully 4,000 spectators filled the galleries surrounding the drillroom and enthusiastically cheered every movement of the militiamen. Incident to the ceremonies the regimental Cross of Honor for long and faithful service and the marksmen's badges won during the year were publicly presented.

LEWISTOWN DAM GIVES WAY.

Thousands of Acres in Ohio Flooded and $50,000 Damage Done.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 6.—Clay Decker, an East Main Street merchant, received word this afternoon that 400 feet of the waste way of the Lewistown Reservoir had given way under the pressure of flood water.

Thousands of acres of farms below were inundated, and much damage was done to fences and wheat. Many small buildings were carried away, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.

The break had been feared for some days, in consequence of which the people threatened by it had been able to make every possible preparation for the worst. The total loss, including that to the dam, is put at $50,000.

G. A. R. AND CHARTER DAY.

The Reception Will Take Place If War Is Not Declared.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and kindred organizations met last night at the Hotel Majestic to discuss plans for the proposed reception to surviving Union Major Generals and Admirals on Charter Day. Owing to the present warlike feeling, matters in connection with the reception have progressed slowly.

Col. H. H. Adams, the prime mover in the project, said, however, that if war was not declared the reception would be held. The reception and attendant ceremonies, he said, had nothing whatever to do with the proposed Charter Day celebration by the city, and the fact that the latter has been abandoned will not affect the Grand Army affair in the least. The date of the reception has been changed to May 3 and 4.

A request will be sent to commanders of Grand Army of the Republic posts of New York and vicinity to report at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Majestic April 16 whether or not their respective organizations will take part in the ceremonies. Twenty-eight Major Generals, eight Admirals, and fifteen Governors of States have already accepted invitations to the reception.

EXPLOSION IN A DRUG STORE.

A Clerk Seriously Injured While Filling a Prescription.

George A. Palmer of 60 Bank Street was seriously burned last night by an explosion of chemicals in a drug store at 703 Greenwich Street. Palmer is the clerk employed there, and the owner of the place is B. F. Quackinbush.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night a woman entered the store and handed Mr. Quackinbush a paper containing the names of two ingredients, chlorate of potash and salicylate of soda. Palmer was almost done with the work of pulverizing the chemicals in a mortar when there was an explosion, caused, Mr. Quackinbush declares, by making the potash too fine.

Palmer was hurled ten feet into a hallway. The jars of drugs were tumbled with a crash and the plate glass windows were blown into the street. A fire started quickly, but Mr. Quackinbush extinguished the flames before the firemen arrived.

The injured clerk was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Both of his eyes are seriously burned, but he will not lose his eyesight. His arms and legs are painfully scorched.

A curious circumstance in the case was the disappearance of the woman who gave the order. She was not in the store at the time of the explosion and the proprietor says she must have quietly stepped out just before it.

"Under the Red Robe."

An afternoon performance of "Under the Red Robe" was given at the Empire Theatre yesterday, when J. E. Dodson, who has been out of the bill all this season, reappeared as Richelieu, and was cordially received. Mr. Faversham as Gil de Berault and Miss Allen as Renée acted with their accustomed force. W. H. Crompton as the mute, Clon; J. Lee Finney as the fantastical Captain, and E. Y. Backus as the Englishman played their former parts capably, while important new assignments were those of George W. Howard, a graceful young actor, to the character of the fugitive Cocheforêt, and Sarah Perry to that of Mme. de Cocheforêt. The ensemble was excellent. The audience was numerous, and much given to "curtain calls." Another performance of Rose's dramatization of Weyman's romance will be given next Wednesday, April 13.

Mr. Serviss's Lectures.

Garrett P. Serviss gave another interesting lantern lecture at the Lyceum Theatre last night, his subject being "The Rhine." Mr. Serviss's screen pictures are capital, while his discourses are full of accurate information. His lecture to-night will treat of Napoleon Bonaparte. To-morrow (Good Friday) night the house will be closed, but Mr. Serviss will lecture Saturday afternoon on Paris, and Saturday night on Tell and the Alps.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Lillian Russell has made arrangements with Gustave Amberg to appear during August and September in Berlin and Vienna in standard comic operas, singing her parts in German.

E. E. Rice continues to improve his production of "Monte Carlo," and his latest addition to the company is Miss Alice Atherton, who will make her first appearance to-night, doing a specialty act.

Marie Dressler was engaged yesterday to support Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan," which will open the next season at the Bijou Theatre on Aug. 15. Maud Haslam will also be one of the company.

Sam T. Jack has decided to keep his Broadway theatre open all Summer, and he intends to give the best possible entertainment of its kind by engaging a special list of performers. The theatre will be made comfortable by the use of electric fans and a cooling machine.

Harry Sanderson, who has been Tony Pastor's acting manager for a good many years, will have his annual benefit on Sunday evening. The bill includes J. K. Emmet, George Fuller Golden, Haines and Pettingill, John Kernell, Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller, Maggie Cline, and Maude Raymond.

A. M. Palmer is in negotiation with Oscar Hammerstein for the lease of his Lyric Theatre. Mr. Palmer, if he secures the lease of the house, will organize a stock company for the production of standard plays. The negotiations will, in all probability, be brought to a close some time this week.

The Irving Place Theatre was occupied last night by the members of the Arion Society and their friends numbering over 600. They assembled to do honor to Manager Heinrich Conried, to whom was given a handsome solid silver punch bowl. The presentation was made by President Richard Katzenmayer after the one-act operetta was ended. The punch bowl was given in recognition of the care and attention shown to the members of the society by Mr. Conried when they visited the Vienna Exposition in 1892. Mr. Conried made a short speech in reply to President Katzenmayer's remarks.

April 18 has been chosen for the production of Augustus Thomas's new comedy, "The Hoosier Doctor," by Digby Bell, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The plot of the play involves a series of happenings in Hoosierdom. There is a village doctor, a gentle, lovable, unselfish man, always hard working, but never able to lay aside any great store of this world's goods. A village shrew furnishes a fund of amusement, and there is also a village "sport," good at heart, but easily led into temptation. The doctor has three daughters, distinct and original types of character—one a slovenly girl who has no ambition in life outside of the kitchen; another a typewriter, hard working and rebelling against the hard fate which keeps her confined to the narrow life of a small town; the other a bright, merry girl, happy and proud in the small successes of her father.

The comic opera "La Poupée," which was played at Hammerstein's Lyric Theatre for two weeks last Fall just before the closing of that house, with Anna Held in the title rôle, and which is advertised to be presented at Daly's Theatre next week, may meet with some trouble before it is produced. Henry Lowenfeld of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, owner of the opera, through his attorneys, Howe & Hummel, filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court yesterday asking for an injunction restraining Oscar Hammerstein and Augustin Daly from producing it. Mr. Lowenfeld alleges violation of contract and asks the court to direct Mr. Hammerstein to deliver to him the manuscript of the opera, the scenery, and the models. Mr. Hammerstein, when seen last night made a general denial of the allegations, and said that he would prove that Mr. Lowenfeld was wrong in his statement when the proper time comes. He said further that the performance would be given without any doubt and the action of Mr. Lowenfeld did not worry him at all.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN.

Senator Aldrich May Be Returned Without Opposition.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—The State election yesterday resulted in an overwhelming Republican victory. Neither party conducted a live campaign, the success of Gov. Dyer and his associates being a foregone conclusion.

At 12:45, 77 out of 105 districts in the State show for Governor, Dyer, (Rep.,) 13,889; Church, (Dem.,) 7,116; Reid, (Soc. Labor,) 1,688; Lewis, (Proh.,) 2,111. This includes but four of the twenty-two Providence districts.

The Legislature will be Republican, insuring the re-election of United States Senator Aldrich. The Democrats in the two houses will number only about a dozen, and as no Democratic candidate for the Senatorial nomination has appeared, Senator Aldrich may be unopposed.

Tiverton, the home of Church, which cast a complimentary majority for him in 1897, went for Dyer to-day. Block Island was Republican a year ago, but went the other way this year.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

The Many Millions the Self-Called Anneke Jans Heirs Want.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, March 31.

The convention of the Anneke Jans heirs, which has been held in the Jennings Avenue Disciple Church the last two days, ended last evening, and the one hundred delegates who came from points outside of Cleveland will scatter to their homes all over the United States and Canada this morning.

All the heirs were pleased with the work of the convention, all the proceedings of which were carried on with almost perfect harmony. The leaders were especially pleased, and they asserted that now that the heirs are all in harmony and presenting a united front, their chances for getting possession of the hundreds of millions' worth of property to which they claim membership are greatly increased.

At yesterday's session the idea of organizing an international stock company was dropped, and the organization of the heirs reverts to where it was two years ago, when the stock company idea was adopted. A new international association of heirs was formed, to be known as the International Union of Heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus, and it was decided to adopt the same constitution and by-laws as the Pacific Coast Association of the heirs.

A telegram was sent from the convention to the Pacific Coast Association offering to consolidate interests with that body, which is very strong, both in members and financial resources. The following officers of the new organization were elected: President—The Hon. D. E. Dozier of Defiance, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Jennie Kepler of Cleveland; Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. S. Pettibone of Cleveland; Vice Presidents—Dr. J. H. Doake of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Mary P. Thurman of Oneonta, N. Y.; G. A. Johnson of Brownsburg, Ind.; W. Bogardus Strong of Lincoln, Neb.; A. A. Van Riper of St. Louis, Mich.; W. G. Van Tilborough of Hamlet, Ind.; C. W. Kaufman of Villa Nova, Ont.; Miss M. B. Strong of Champaign, Ill.; J. W. Drake of Kingsville, Ont.; Mrs. Madeline Bys of Painesville; Mrs. Alice Pierson of Madella, Neb.; A. N. Yant of Forrest, Ohio.

These officers will also constitute the Board of Directors. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Directors to send a committee to Holland to look after the money interests of the heirs there. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, William, Prince of Orange, Anneke Jans's grandfather, left certain properties in that country in trust for his heirs of the sixth and seventh generations. The income was to be collected and placed in the Orphans' Chamber and accumulated at 3 per cent. interest until the time of distribution should arrive. This money has been accumulating for over 200 years, and amounts to $80,000,000, now held in the Bank of Holland, successor to the Orphans' Chamber. The Anneke Jans heirs are going after this money, and will push their claims with great vigor, they say.

In addition to these millions and the millions which will revert to them if the 192 acres in the business district of New York City, which, they claim, is a part of the Anneke Jans property, the heirs have a few more millions in sight. They claim that over 2,000 acres of land in upper Harlem is also a part of the estate. This property fifty years ago was valued at $80,000,000. The heirs declared last evening that they were going to take steps at once to get possession of the Harlem part of the estate and close it up.

All the sessions of the convention were secret. It was adjourned to meet at the call of the Board of Directors.

OUR NAVY AND ITS SURGEONS.

From The International Journal of Surgery.

With the possibility before us of a war impending in which the conflict would be chiefly a naval one; with hurried preparations on a large scale tending to a large increase in our naval force; with the enlisting of men, the mounting of guns, the drilling of crews, we hear nothing of measures destined toward an improvement of the medical service of the navy. We have long been aware that Surgeons in the lower grades of the navy are secured with difficulty, and that there are many unfilled positions in the service. We know that those who are appointed have long complained that their position on board of our men-of-war is not compatible with their standing in the community, and that they are compelled to share the quarters and messes of officers who occupy the lower ranks of the naval hierarchy.

It is certain that if actual war were declared the patriotism of our Nation is so great that, notwithstanding the drawbacks we have mentioned, the vacant positions would be immediately filled by volunteers from the ranks of the profession. But if those in authority had at an earlier day considered the defects that have so long ago been pointed out in no uncertain terms, there would at the present time exist no vacancies excepting those occurring from time to time through the increase of our naval armament. Instead of an enthusiastic force of volunteers, efficient in medical and surgical knowledge, but untrained for the peculiar duties attached to the conduct of medical matters afloat, we would now have a sufficient number of Surgeons skilled in the special work inherent to their positions.

When we consider how vast are the numbers of young men in our profession who find themselves unable to eke out a living, owing to the competition existing in our ranks, we can only come to the conclusion that matters must be pretty bad in the navy when young men are not attracted by the prospect of travel, of encouraged work and study, of a fair remuneration for their work, and the assurance of an honorable position among men. It is sincerely to be hoped that the preparations for the defense of our country in case of need will include measures for the improvement of a branch of the naval service second to no other in importance. Any neglect of this pressing need must prove in many ways disastrous.

Hot Times in Georgia.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

In a group of ex-Confederate veterans the other day the following notes were taken:

One man with one leg.

Three men, who had lost an arm each.

One man whose hand was shot off.

One man whose leg had been bent by a bullet.

Three men with broad scars on their faces.

And every man of the crowd was anxious for another war, and willing to do what he could to help the country along!

A Georgia farmer, who was very much in earnest about it, sent the following letter to a recruiting officer recently: "Have you any place in the army for a no-'count boy of mine, who has been a-raisin' time an' a-doin' of nuthin'?"

A patriotic veteran, who can rhyme as well as fight, sent us this from Baconton:

"I'm ready, I'm ready to shoulder my gun—
Don't keer what the fightin' is for,
If the Guv'ment 'll give me a leg for the one—
The one it shot off in the war!
(Hooray!)
For the leg it shot off in the war!"

Oldest Newsboy in St. Louis.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Simon Peter Walter has many reasons to be proud. He is in all probability the oldest newsboy in St. Louis, having passed his eighty-third birthday on the 24th of last July. For all his years, he is strong and seems to get about as well as his young companions, all of whom look up to Uncle Walter and love the old man almost as a father. Another reason why he is proud is because of his ancestry, which he traces back to Colonial times. Among his distinguished relatives is Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, whom Mr. Walter claims as a second cousin, Grant's mother and Walter's mother were cousins. The old man has a remarkable memory, and takes great delight in telling the tales of wartime adventure in which his grandfathers and uncles did daring deeds and made thrilling escapes from death. Mr. Walter himself has seen military service. In the civil war he enlisted in the Union service, and so did his younger son.

BOWSKY—CIMIOTTI.

A Wedding Ceremony and a Silver Anniversary Jointly Celebrated.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Cimiotti, 351 West End Avenue, was the scene last night of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emma Louise Cimiotti, to Herman Bowsky and their own silver wedding.

The marriage ceremony yesterday was performed by the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright. Several musicians from the Seidl Philharmonic Orchestra furnished the music, and played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" before the ceremony, which took place under a canopy of greens and lilies at 7:30 P. M. A double heart of ivy leaves, transfixed with an arrow, figured in the decorations of the room, which Warendorff arranged.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin and duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, caught with orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Clara Beyer, the maid of honor, was in white silk mulle, and carried white roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Anna Cimiotti, the bride's sister, and Miss Clara Mahon wore green silk, covered with white net, and carried Easter lilies. Herman August Heydt attended Mr. Bowsky as best man, and the ushers were Charles Ernest Heydt, Walter Cimiotti, Gustav Cimiotti, Jr., and Ferdinand Cimiotti.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Cimiotti received with the bride and bridegroom, Mrs. Cimiotti wearing dove-colored silk. Both couples had received many handsome gifts. There was a wedding supper, dance, and reception, at which about 150 people were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Racer, Adolph Bowsky, the bridegroom's father; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Bowsky, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. Bowsky, Mr. and Mrs. William Schwenker, ex-Senator and Mrs. Charles A. Stadler, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand F. Cimiotti, Dr. and Mrs. William Balser, and Miss Eliza Fountain.

Herlt—Eadie.

Miss Elisabeth B. Eadie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew R. Eadie of 973 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was married to Adolph F. Herlt of Brooklyn last evening at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, pastor of the Emmanuel Congregational Church. Miss Mildred Washburn was the maid of honor. George W. Eadie was best man, and the ushers were B. F. Alden and F. R. Blauvelt. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Herlt left at midnight for an eight weeks' trip in the South. They will make their home at 502 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Paine—Smith Wedding.

Miss Geraldine Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith of 174 West Eighty-seventh Street, will be married to Asa Hammond Paine of this city on April 20 at 3:30 P. M. in St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Columbus Avenue and West Ninety-second Street. Two thousand invitations have been issued for the ceremony. Mr. Smith is Captain of Company F of the Twenty-second Regiment, and has been connected with the regiment for the last twenty-two years. The regimental chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Dunnell, will officiate. A reception for relatives and intimate friends will follow at Delmonico's.

THE RAINY DAY CLUB MEETS.

The Members Hear a Paper by Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor.

Although it looked like snow and slush when the members of the Rainy Day Club started out for their meeting at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, there was not an abbreviated skirt to be seen. A paper on "Art in Dress," by Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor was the feature of the afternoon.

"Now, as a matter of fact," said Mrs. Taylor, "a thing to be useful need not be ugly—a very prevalent idea. I once heard a man say he considered it woman's first duty to make herself as beautiful as possible. Now, ladies, we are not so far advanced that we can utterly ignore the masculine opinion—and there is a great deal in this remark." Mrs. Taylor's suggestion about masculine opinion was received with a mild amount of applause, although some of the ladies seemed to resent it a bit.

"A woman who affirms that she does not care for dress," Mrs. Taylor continued—"other and higher things being of such greater moment—may be taking lofty moral ground, but she is certainly lacking in a sweet femininity that makes her attractive."

A musical programme was also enjoyed by the club members, and several speeches limited to two minutes in length were made. Two of the speakers were Mrs. Junita Salisbury, who referred to children's dresses and Mrs. Joseph Burgoyne.

Influenced, it is said, by the rumored charge that rainy-day costumes are rare among the members, the club will give a reception, at which each member attending must wear a rainy-day costume, on May 4, at the Tuxedo, from 4 to 7 P. M. Men will be invited.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Lillian Gibbs-Keys will lecture on "Ideal Married Life" at Mrs. Russell Sage's, 506 Fifth Avenue, on Friday evening.

An Easter tea and sale was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. Sidney V. Lowell, 164 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Neighborhood Settlement of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, and was well attended by many of Brooklyn's most prominent people. Those who poured tea were Miss Edna Dickerson, Miss Mabel Dickerson, Miss Florence Lowell, Miss Alice Lowell, Miss Anna Kimball, Miss Alice Gibb, Miss Edith Gibb, Miss Mary Snedeker, Miss Fannie Moss, Miss Louise Maxwell, Miss Ethel Pearsall, Miss Clara Packard, and Miss Stella Van Anden.

HELD FOR FORGING NOTES.

John L. Tucker Must Await the Arrival of Officers from Boston.

John L. Tucker of 232 West Twenty-second Street was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of forging the name of John Stewart to several notes amounting in all to $7,500. Mr. Stewart is a dealer in machinery at 374 Canal Street.

It is said that the notes were sent to Boston and were disposed of by three men in that city. They were discounted by Frank E. Lyman, the Boston representative of several New York millinery houses. It is supposed that about $15,000 worth of the forged paper is out. Tucker was held to await the arrival of officers from Boston.

UNION LONGSHOREMEN MEET.

Efforts Are Being Made to Obtain a Higher Wage Scale.

The American Longshoremen's Union held a meeting in Cooper Union last night to perfect the organization and consider the future policy of the union. Edward McHugh, who was sent to this country by the British Federation of Seamen Dockers, to organize a union of longshoremen on the same scale in this vicinity, presided. About 400 members of the new union were present.

Many speeches were made, the most important being that of Chairman McHugh. The longshoremen are now receiving from 25 to 40 cents an hour, and the first step of the union will be to secure an increase for the men getting 25 cents. When this demand is granted they will seek to raise the entire scale.

Francis J. Devlin asked the men to oppose the election of Superintendent Smith of the Cunard Line, who is a candidate for Street and Water Commissioner in Jersey City. He charged Mr. Smith with refusing to employ union men.

Sound Steamer Service Resumed.

The Priscilla and Puritan will be placed in commission commencing Saturday, when the Plymouth and Pilgrim will be withdrawn from service. Sunday trips will be resumed commencing May 1. The leaving time of steamers from New York and of train from Boston connecting with steamers at Fall River returning will be the same as on week days. Commencing Monday the leaving time of steamers from New York will be 5:30 instead of 5 P. M., as at present. The annex boat service, between Pier 19, North River, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, has been resumed.

"Jack" Knowles Very Ill.

"Jack" Knowles, the bicycle rider, who has been in Bellevue Hospital since Jan. 17, suffering from consumption, was very low last night. The physicians do not think there is any chance of his recovery.

MUSIC FOR EASTER.

The Programmes Announced for the Services on Sunday in Many Churches.

Programmes of music for Easter have been arranged at many of the city churches as follows:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Protestant Episcopal.

PRO CATHEDRAL, 130 Stanton Street.—Clerical Staff—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York, the Rev. H. R. Hulse, the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, and the Rev. F. B. Humphreys. At 10:30 A. M.—Processional Hymn, 112, St. Kevin; Christ Our Passover, plain song; Te Deum in C, Stephens; Jubilate in D, Field; Introit Hymn, 121, Palestrina; Kyrie and Gloria Tibi, B. F. Tours; Sermon Hymn, 268, Knightsbridge; Offertory Anthem, Tours; Sanctus in F, Rossini; Communion Hymn, 225, Eucharistic Hymn; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant; Nunc Dimittis, plain song; Recessional Hymn, 117, Pagan; Organ Postlude. 8 P. M.—Prelude, air, Bach; Processional Hymn, 120, Marion; Psalms 113, 114, 118; selections for Easter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in D, Field; anthem, The Angels' Easter Song, John Hyatt Brewer; Sermon Hymn, 122, St. Albinus; Offertory Anthem, Tours; Recessional Hymn, 15, St. Leonard; Postlude. The music for these services will be rendered by a surpliced choir of twenty-eight men and boys, and an auxiliary chorus of eight female voices, and will be repeated on the Sunday following Easter. A string quartet will assist on Easter Sunday evening. W. B. Crabtree, musical director; W. H. Ferris, assistant; Fred. M. Wilson, violinist.

CHRIST CHURCH, Boulevard and West Seventy-first Street, Rev. Jacob S. Shipman.—Morning prayer, 11 o'clock; Prelude—organ, harp, and cornet, (Bach-Gounod;) Processional, Christ our Passover; Te Deum, (Martin,) with organ, harp, and cornet accompaniment, composed 1897 for jubilee services, St. Paul's Cathedral, London; Jubilate, (Calkin;) Hymn; Chorus, (Mendelssohn,) Praise thou the Lord, O my spirit, and my inmost soul praise His great loving kindness. All that have life and breath, sing to the Lord. Recessional; Evening prayer, 8 o'clock. Processional, Magnificat, Gounod; Deus, Attwood; Hymn; Offertory, Gounod; Hymn; Recessional.

TRANSFIGURATION, East Twenty-ninth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton.—Matins, 10:30 A. M.—Processional, Jesus Christ is Risen To-day, Carey; Anthem, Christ, our Passover is Sacrificed for Us, Humphreys; Te Deum in G, Draper; Benedictus, Turle. Choral Celebration, 11 o'clock.—Introit, O God of God! O Light of Light! Le Jeune; Eucharistic Office, in B flat, Mozart; Office Hymn, The Strife is o'er, Palestrina; Sermon, by the Rector; Offertorium, The Air, (violin,) Bach; Recessional, Jesus lives! thy terrors now, Dr. Gauntlett. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.—Processional, Alleluia! Sing to Jesus! Clark; Magnificat, in D, Gounod; Nunc Dimittis, in D, Gounod; Anthem, The Day of Resurrection, Tours; Offertorium, The Trumpet shall sound, Handel; Recessional, Jesus Christ is risen again, German; Introit, O God of God! O Light of Light!

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL, 483 Hudson Street, Philip A. Brown, Vicar.—Processional, Come, Ye Faithful, Raise the Strain, Sullivan; Te Deum, Stainer, in A; Introit, God Hath Appointed a Day, Tours; Credo, Schubert, in G; Offertory, I Know that My Redeemer Liveth, Handel; Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei, Eyvey, in A; Gloria in Excelsis, Schubert, in G; Recessional, Christ the Lord Is Risen Again. The soloists will be Mrs. Robert Marshall, Mr. Charles H. Elmes, Daniel A. Slattery, Jr., William G. Kohler, Master William Corcoran, and a surpliced choir of forty voices. Frank P. Hoffman, organist and choirmaster.

ST. THOMAS, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, Rev. Dr. John W. Brown.—The Holy Communion, with carols, at 7 o'clock. The Holy Communion, with carols, at 9 o'clock. The Holy Communion, with sermon, at 11 o'clock. Processional hymn, Jesus Christ is Risen to-day, Worgan. Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi, Nicene Creed in G, J. Baptiste Calkin. Hymn, Angels, roll the rock away, G. W. W. Ascription, The Hallelujah Chorus, (Messiah,) Handel. Offertory, anthem, Now Upon the First Day, G. W. Warren. Sanctus in G, Calkin. Hymn 368, Dr. S. S. Wesley. Gloria in Excelsis in G, Calkin. Nunc Dimittis, plain song, (Tonus Regius.) Recessional, Hymn 121, The Strife Is O'er. Evening prayer (choral service) and Sunday school festival at 4 o'clock. Processional, Carol, Easter Joy. Psalter, Psalm 118, (Gregorian plain song.) Magnificat in G, W. A. C. Cruickshank. Hymn, Come Ye Faithful, A. S. Sullivan. Carol, Tripping feet and eager hearts. Descriptive Hymn, The Magdalene, G. W. W. Offertory, The Singing of Birds, G. W. Warren. Easter cantata, for chorus, harp, and bird song. Organ flute stop. Carol, Bird and Blossom, A. A. Wild. Recessional, carol, How calm and beautiful.

TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Rector Street, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.—High celebration, 10:30 A. M. Processional, Jesus Christ is Risen To-Day, Worgan; introit, Christ Our Passover, Haydn; Kyrie, credo, Laudus, Agnus Dei; Gloria in Excelsis, (Messe solennelle,) Gounod; offertory, As It Began to Dawn, Martin; recessional, The Strife Is O'er, Palestrina. Evening, 3:30 P. M.—Processional, Jesus Christ Is Risen To-day, Worgan; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in B flat, Smart; anthem, Behold the Angel, Tours; hallelujah chorus, (Messiah,) Handel; recessional, The Strife Is O'er, Palestrina. Soloists: Masters C. C. Clerke, August Gaess, Robert Mansell; E. Seip, A. B. Patton, Julian Walker; Victor Baier; organist and choirmaster, Herman Hans Wetzler, assistant organist, and choir of forty voices.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water.—Choral celebration, 7 A. M.; processional hymn; introit, Awake Up My Glory, Barnby; communion service, in C, Tours; offertory anthem, Now Is Christ Risen, West. Morning prayer and choral celebration, 10:30 A. M.; processional hymn; Te Deum and Jubilate Deo, in C, Jordan; introit, hymn; communion service in D, Moir; offertory anthem, I Will Mention, Sullivan; Sanctus, Gounod; recessional hymn, vested choir of forty men and boys. Soloists: Max Kinkeldy, soprano; Edwin Farlow, alto; Franklyn Bunn, tenor; George B. Sears, baritone; Walter A. Downie, bass; organist and choirmaster, Mr. Mallinson Randall. At the 10:30 service the organ accompaniment will be augmented by cornets, trombones, and kettle drums.

ST. PETER'S, Ninth Avenue and West Twentieth Street, the Rev. Olin S. Roche.—Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 A. M.; prelude, (organ and string quartet,) J. S. Bach; Processional Hymn 115, Lausanne; Christ Our Passover, B. Tours; Te Deum in F, R. H. Warren; Jubilate in E, H. W. Parker; Hymn 112, Carey; Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi, B. S. Huhn; Hymn 122, Gauntlett; offertory anthem, God Hath Appointed a Day, B. Tours; at the presentation, Glory of God, J. Barnby; Sanctus, B. S. Huhn; Gloria in Excelsis, plain song; Recessional Hymn 123, A. Sullivan; postlude, (organ and string quartet,) P. Hassenstein. Soloists: Miss Elizabeth Putnam, soprano; Miss Irene Van Tine, contralto; W. Wathen Dunn, tenor; Augustus T. Wolcott, bass; Miss June Reed and Miss Agnes Proctor, violins; Miss Corinne Flint, viola; Miss Leontine Gaertner, violoncello, and chorus of thirty; Bruno S. Huhn, organist and choirmaster.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, 56 West Fortieth Street, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie.—Solemn Mass, 11 A. M.; prelude, a, largo in F, Haydn, b, grand march in E, Salomé; string orchestra and organ; processional, French melody. Introit, Hymn; W. H. Monk; Schubert's Mass in A flat; orchestra, with organ, full choir, and solo quartet; offertoire, andante cantabile, Tschaikowsky; recessional, Palestrina; postlude, Offertoire in F, J. Grison.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, East Twenty-eighth Street, the Rev. E. H. Van Wimple.—Morning prayer; Processional Hymn 121, The Strife Is O'er, Palestrina; Anthem, Christ Our Passover, Savage; Te Deum, J. L. Hopkins; Jubilate, Hindle; Recessional; 11, Holy Communion; Processional Hymn 121; Kyrie, Gounod's Messe Solenelle; Gloria Tibi and Gratias; Nicene Creed; Offertory, They Have Taken Away My Lord, Stainer; Sanctus, Gounod; Benedictus; Agnus Dei; Gloria in Excelsis; Recessional Hymn, 110, Come, Ye Faithful, Sullivan; Organ Postlude. Evening—Processional Hymn; Gloria Patri, Savage; Magnificat, in D, C. J. Marks, Jr.; Nunc Dimittis, in D, Marks; Anthem, Awake Up My Glory, Barnby; Hymn 112, Jesus Christ Is Risen To-day, Worgan; Recessional Hymn. Chancel choir, sixteen voices; gallery choir, twenty voices. G. J. Tattam, organist and choirmaster.

Roman Catholic.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop; Michael J. Lavelle, Rector. 11 A. M., Solemn Pontifical Mass; Prelude, for orchestra and organ, Lachner; Processional, Hallelujah Chorus, Beethoven; Kyrie, Grand Mass No. 3 in D, Hummel; Gloria, Grand Mass No. 3, in D, Hummel; Graduale, Haec Dies, Rougnon; Credo, Grand Mass No. 6, in B flat, Haydn; Offertory, Regna Terrae, Curto; Sanctus, Grand Mass No. 6, in B flat, Haydn; Benedictus, Grand Mass No. 6, in B flat, Haydn; Agnus Dei, Grand Mass No. 6, in B flat, Haydn; Recessional, Be Not Afraid, chorus, Mendelssohn; Postlude, Kretschmar. 4 P. M., Solemn Pontifical Vespers; Dixit Dominus, Marzo; Psalms of the Day, Gregorian; Magnificat, Marzo; Regina Coeli, Melvil; Tantum Ergo, in A major, Riga; Postlude, Handel. The soloists will be: Soprano, Miss Hilke; alto, Miss Clary; tenor, Mr. Kaiser; basso, Mr. Steinbuch. Full chorus and orchestra. The chancel choir will be under the direction of Mr. James Ungerer. At the 11 A. M. service William G. Dietrich will assist at the organ. William F. Pecher, organist.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 149 East Twenty-eighth Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Colton.—High Mass, 11 A. M. Solo quartet, grand chorus, grand organ, and Diller's horn quartet, all under the direction of Charles Weis, organist. Introductory, Fantasia Triumphale, Dubois; organ solo and horn quartet; Vidi Aquam, Pecher. Mozart's Twelfth Mass; Graduale, Haec Dies, Weis, (new;) offertory, Regina Coeli, Weis; recessional, Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah, Handel. Vespers, 4 P. M.—March, Die Folkunger, Krechmar; Domine ad Adjuvandum, Beethoven; Haec Dies, Weis, (new;) Dixit Dominus, Haydn; proper Psalms of the day; Magnificat, Est; Regina Coeli, Foepel; O, Salutaris, Weis, No. 1; Tantum Ergo, Riga; March Pontificale, Gounod.

ST. LEO'S, East Twenty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducy.—Low Mass, at 7, 8, and 10 o'clock A. M. Solemn High Mass at 11 o'clock A. M. Benediction services at 4:30 P. M. At 10 A. M., selections on the organ by the organist, Mr. Joseph Posnanski, from the works of Beethoven, Weber, Chopin, Guilmant, and Posnanski. At 11 A. M., (Solemn High Mass,) overture, Fidelio, Beethoven; Richard Arnold's String Sextet, and organ; First Mass in F, Guilmant; Soli, Chorus, sextet, and organ; Veni Creator, No. 3, (contralto solo,) Posnanski; violin solo, Legenda, Wieniawski; Regina Coeli, quartet, Giorza; postlude, Festival March, Kelsimar, sextet and organ. At the Benediction, at 4:30 P. M., Overture, Weber; Veni Creator, Rubinstein; O Salutaris, Saint-Saens; Tantum Ergo and Laudate Dominum, Posnanski; Coronation March, Meyerbeer. The singers are: Soprano—Miss Clara Brandis, Miss Octavie Emma Posnanski. Contralto—Miss Julia O'Connor, Mrs. E. P. Haase. Tenor—J. Gerald William G. Massini. Basso—Sam. D. Shaw, E. P. Haase. Joseph Posnanski, organist and choirmaster.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Homer Foot.

Homer Foot, one of the best-known business men and most prominent citizens of Western Massachusetts, died at Springfield yesterday in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Foot was a native of Springfield, and most of his life he spent there in active business pursuits. At the age of thirteen he entered the employ of James S. Dwight, whom nine years later he bought out and succeeded under the name of Homer Foot & Co., importer and domestic dealer in hardware, iron, and steel—a house that has continued under that name until now. In addition to conducting the business of this house Mr. Foot took an active interest in the development of manufacturing enterprises and in railroad projects. His activity may be learned from a list of some of the offices he filled—President of the Hampden Watch Company and of the Glasgow Gingham Company; Director of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company, the Pinchon National Bank, the Lamb Knitting Machine Company, the Hampshire Paper Company, and the Florence Sewing Machine Company. He only retired from active life a few years ago. He never took an active part in politics, although he was once made unwillingly the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and was, without his consent, nominated as Mayor of Springfield. He was for a time Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment. Mr. Foot married Delia, one of the daughters of James S. Dwight, his predecessor and employer. They celebrated their golden wedding in May, 1884. Mrs. Foot died last Spring, after sixty-three years of married life, and up to that time there had been only one death in the family—that of the eldest son. Nine children survive him. The funeral services will be held in Springfield on Saturday next.

Archibald H. Welch.

Archibald Hyde Welch, the Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J., from diabetes. He had been a sufferer from the disease for some time, and had not been at his office since November. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., June 7, 1829. His father, who was a physician, was killed in the railroad accident at Norwalk drawbridge in 1850, while returning from a medical convention. In the following year Archibald Hyde Welch became associated with the firm of Day, Griswold & Co., dry goods commission merchants of Hartford, Conn. This firm successively became Griswold, Seymour & Co., Griswold, Whitman & Welch, and Whitman & Welch. Before the civil war Mr. Welch traveled extensively throughout the West, representing for a time the houses of Savage, Keith & Co. of Chicago and William H. Benton & Co. of St. Louis. About 1865 he came to this city, where he continued in the dry goods business until 1884, when the firm of Whitman & Welch was dissolved. In 1882 Mr. Welch was elected a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and three years later, upon the death of President Franklin, was made Second Vice President of the company, succeeding Dr. Henry Tuck, a position he held until his death. He was a widower and had no children. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Charles W. McCluer.

Charles W. McCluer, who was prominently identified with the printing business in Chicago for thirty years, died in that city yesterday at his home, 34 Thirty-third Place. Mr. McCluer was born in Fredonia, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1830. He first became interested in the publication of The Fredonia Censor. He turned his attention to telegraphy and went to Chicago in 1850, and in 1856, with Charles K. Judson, bought The Freeport Journal. They conducted that paper until 1866, when Mr. McCluer established, in Chicago, the Chicago Printing Company. In later years he was head of the McCluer Printing Company.

Allen W. Peck.

Allen W. Peck, for many years one of the prominent insurance men of Chicago, died suddenly on Tuesday night at Wiesbaden, Ind. Mr. Peck, who was thirty-nine years old, had been undergoing treatment at the Indiana Sanitarium for inflammatory rheumatism. He entered the insurance business when a boy, and became the Western representative of the Glens Falls Company. In 1898 he accepted the management of the local branch of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. Mr. Peck was one of the founders of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, and the North American Union.

Norman B. Loomis.

Norman B. Loomis died at his residence, 3,448 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, on Tuesday, aged sixty-nine. He was widely known in railroad circles, having been connected with the Auditor's Department of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1870 until 1895, when ill-health forced him to resign. He also had an extensive acquaintance in musical circles, and was formerly identified with the leading musical clubs of Chicago. He was a native of Bennington, Vt., and will be buried there.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT P. BLOOD, a prominent citizen of Ballston Spa, and well-known in Knights Templar circles throughout the State, is dead. He was seventy-six years old. The late Isaiah Blood, formerly a State Senator, was his brother.

ELLIOTT B. THURBER, who was a member of the New York Produce Exchange and in the insurance business at 166 Montague Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at 109 Montague Street of pneumonia. He was thirty-four years old and son of the late I. B. Thurber.

MRS. FRANCES HALL, wife of Assemblyman James P. Hall of Jersey City, died suddenly Monday evening in William Westcott's drug store, Atlantic City, N. J., where she had gone for medicine to relieve what seemed like a slight illness. While the medicine was being prepared she fell from her chair and died without uttering a word. The body was taken to Jersey City Tuesday evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Lord's establishments, 663 6th Av., near 39th, or 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by New York's best families since 1800.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BOOTH.—In Brooklyn, April 5th, of pneumonia, William L. Booth, son of the late William D. Booth of New York.

Funeral services at his late residence, 379 Clinton St., Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn., Friday morning on the arrival of the 10:03 train from New York. Bridgeport papers please copy.

CHAMBERLIN.—Dorothy, infant daughter of George F. and Josephine Chamberlin, at their residence, 67 West 52d St., April 6, 1898.

FOOT.—At Springfield, Mass., April 6, Homer Foot, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral at Springfield Saturday, April 9.

KENT.—Suddenly, in Middletown, Conn., April 3, at the residence of her son, Samuel Russell, Amelia C. Kent, widow of the late Henry A. Kent, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral private.

NASH.—On Wednesday, April 6, 1898, at the residence of her father, Mary Blanchard, youngest daughter of Stephen P. and Catherine McLean Nash.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, on Saturday, April 9th, at half-past ten o'clock.

PLATT.—On Tuesday, April the 5th, 1898, at Madison, New Jersey, Mary Helen Merrell, widow of Ebenezer Platt of New York, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

Funeral at the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. V. W. Myer, Madison, N. J., on Friday, the 8th inst., on the arrival of the train leaving Barclay St. at 12 o'clock. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, April 6th, at his home, No. 2,069 Fifth Avenue, Milton H. Robertson, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Funeral private.

SPIEGELBERG.—At Maran, Austria, on March 19, 1898, Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from Temple Emanu-El, corner 5th Av. and 43d St., on April 8, 1898, at 9:30 A. M.

Educational Alliance.—The Directors of this society are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, father of our colleague, Mr. F. Spiegelberg, at Temple Emanu-El, on Friday, April 8th, 1898, at 9:30 A. M.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Vice President.

Aguilar Free Library Society.—The Directors of this society are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, father of our colleague, Mr. F. Spiegelberg, at Temple Emanu-El, on Friday, April 8, 1898, at 9:30 A. M.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.

WELCH.—On Wednesday, April 6th, at Morristown, N. J., Archibald H. Welch, in his 69th year.

Funeral at his late residence, 37 Franklin St., Morristown, on Friday, April 8th, at 2 P. M. Special train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. at 1:20 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

PAINTING OF "HOLY FAMILY."

Public View Next Sunday at St. Paul the Apostle's Church.

In the Sunday school room of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle will be given next Sunday morning the first public view of the new painting representing the "Holy Family," by Miss Josephine Lewis, a young Buffalo artist. The picture is said to possess exceptional merit. The painting, which is intended to decorate the Sunday school room, was paid for largely with the penny contributions of the 1,500 children of the school.

The canvas is four by seven feet and the figures are life size. The scene is one of pastoral simplicity. The mother is seated, clad in white, with an azure veil flowing away from her face, and holding the Child, who is standing in her lap, with one hand about her neck. The Child also is in simple white. Joseph is standing back of them and bending over.

The grouping of the figures is graceful and natural, and the general color scheme is good.

Ocean Race to Shanghai.

An ocean race for $500 a side was begun yesterday to Shanghai, China, between the British ship Atalanta, in command of Capt. McBride, and the British bark, Beeswing, commanded by Capt. Griffiths. The Atalanta cleared the bar precisely at noon, and the Beeswing cleared the bar ten minutes later. The voyage under ordinary circumstances takes about four months. The Atalanta is an iron-built vessel of 1,658 tons and was launched at Glasgow in 1885. The Beeswing is built of steel and is of 1,854 tons, and was launched at Newcastle on the Tyne in 1889.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 6.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ABELSON, Emma, 23 Henry St.	62	6
AHEARN, Annie, 225 Pearl St.	48	5
ANDRESSEN, Agnes, 204 E. 92d St.	41	5
BELL, Maria, 413 E. 80th St.	73	4
BAENSKI, Hannah, 163 Lewis St.	38	5
BARASSO, Elizabeth, 31 Elizabeth St.	6	5
BOSCUZZO, Paulo, 10 Roosevelt St.	1	5
BLUMENTHAL, Henry, 1,204 E. 167th	46	4
BLAU, James, 677 E. 147th St.	1	5
BARTLETT, Mark, Bellevue Hosp.	48	5
CROMER, Mary L., 402 W. 56th St.	38	5
CONDON, James, 459 W. 19th St.	22	5
CHESTER, William, 555 W. 51st St.	50	5
CRAWFORD, Jennie, 253 Pleasant Av.	7	5
CULLEN, Lucy, 77 Carmine St.	65	4
CLARK, Cecilia, 222 E. 15th St.	28	4
CHAMBERLAIN, C. A., 173 W. 78th	35	4
CLANCY, Michael, Almshouse	61	5
DWORKIN, Mary L., 80 Allen St.	40	5
DONNELLY, Margaret, 49 Jane St.	51	5
DUNN, Boniface G., 233 W. 16th St.	65	4
ELIAS, Milton, 416 E. 86th St.	2	4
FORKISH, Hannah, 107 Goerck St.	48	5
FELDSTEIN, M., 201 E. 97th St.	40	5
FITZSIMMONS, Edna M., 1,180 Boston Av.	2	5
FLANAGAN, Sarah, 12 Broome St.	24	5
FORRESTER, Alex, 307 W. 57th St.	35	5
FLYNN, Frank, 208 E. 63d St.	2	4
GLUCK, Herman, 196 2d St.	52	5
GROSSI, Antonio, 338 Water St.	1	5
GRUEPAN, Resel, 204 Rivington St.	1	5
GOLDMAN, Isidor, 53 Monroe St.	4	5
HOFFMAN, C., 422 W. 39th St.	56	5
HORN, Simon, 159 E. 113th St.	64	5
HAGMAN, Charles, 121 Cherry St.	60	5
HETTINGER, Emma, 165 W. End Av.	6	5
JORDAN, Thomas, 408 E. 19th St.	58	4
KOCH, Johan, 104 7th St.	36	5
KUMMER, Lottie, 660 Bergen Av.	58	4
KENNEDY, William, 542 E. 151st St.	60	5
LOFTUS, Jennie, Nyack, N. Y.	48	5
LAMBERT, Simon, 322 E. 119th St.	54	4
LIEBERMAN, Gertie, 281 Broome St.	1	5
LEVY, Lena, 323 E. 70th St.	3	5
McCORMACK, Ann, 261 West 19th St.	67	5
McCARTHY, Bridget, 340 E. 45th St.	50	5
McMANUS, Mary A., 311 E. 52d St.	49	5
McGUIRE, Patrick, 435 1st Av.	64	4
McCONNELL, Catharine, 412 W. 37th	78	5
McDONALD, Thomas, 443 W. 32d St.	4	5
McGARRY, Frank, City Hospital	67	5
MULCAHY, Jennie, 164 E. 109th St.	28	4
MERK, William, 47 E. 1st St.	14	5
MORAN, Catharine, 924 E. 133d St.	65	4
MURPHY, Katharine, 1 King St.	55	5
NOLAN, Michael, 106 8th Av.	41	5
NOLAN, John, Seton Hospital	50	5
NORTON, George, Van Cortlandt	74	4
O'ROURKE, Mary, 431 W. 56th St.	75	4
PALANDATI, Clementina, 219 Wooster	2	5
PAUCEK, Antonia, 509 E. 6th St.	46	5
PILSTRO, Helena, St. Joseph's Home	1	5
PERDELLI, Nellie, City Hospital	39	5
REED, James M., 243 W. 47th St.	46	3
RYAN, Bridget, Manh'n State Hosp.	65	4
RUDOLPH, Julius, Bellevue Hosp.	53	1
SVOBODA, Barbara, 322 E. 74th St.	66	4
SIMONSON, Bella, 244 E. 58th St.	33	4
STEIN, Jennie, 206 E. 109th St.	32	5
SAUNDERS, Mary, 409 E. 68d St.	24	5
SCHICK, Sophie, 1,542 2d Av.	59	6
SCHIFF, Mollie, 204 Forsyth St.	21	2
SEIBERT, Charles, 31 1st St.	68	4
BISTARE, R. H., 48 W. 93d St.	40	6
THORNTON, Annie, Almshouse	58	4
UHL, Oscar, 300 E. 89th St.	4	4
VAN BUSKIRK, Clara J., 243 W. 143d	52	4
WOODS, Florence, 315 E. 25th St.	1	4
WITZEL, Teresa, 31 Stanton St.	62	4
WALL, Catharine, 257 W. 14th St.	2	4
WEINBERG, Esse, 104 E. 106th St.	5	5
WESTERVELT, Catharine J., M. E. Church Home	81	5
WRIGHT, Clarence, 496 Brook Av.	1	5
YOUNGS, Louisa, Hart's Island	44	2
ZEISSE, Charles, 15 3d Av.	34	4

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ASHBURN, Ella N., 777 Bedford Av.	36	5
ALLMACK, Matilda S., 208 Bridge St.	30	4
ADLER, Valentine, 314 Bushwick Av.	7	4
BARRETT, Edward H., 241 Van Buren	78	5
CORRIDER, Nicolinia, 66th St. and 14th Av.	1	5
COLAO, Francisco P., 155 21st St.	76	5
CHANDLER, Edwin B., 13 Ainslie St.	14	4
CHRISTIANSEN, Edwin C., 20 Newell St.	1	5
CASSIDY, Edward F., 186 18th St.	1	5
COFFIN, Eliza H., 133 Stockton St.	81	4
DELANEY, Catherine, 806 Sterling Pl.	74	5
DRUCQUER, Edwin, 143 Palmetto St.	1	3
DONNELLY, James M., 345 Baltic St.	38	5
DELVALLEY, Emma, 1,429 Bushwick Av.	57	4
DUNBAR, Lottdiski, 183 Willoughby Av.	30	4
DAVIS, Sarah A., 595 Wythe Av.	67	3
DURKOS, Mary, 37 Clay St.	35	3
ENGEMAN, Catherine, 207 Himrod	72	5
ELFENSTEIN, Fannie, West 5th St., Coney Island	1	5
ENCHNER, Wilhelmina, 286 Reid Av.	56	5
FRANCIS, Mary, 371 Metropolitan Av.	2	5
FANCHEUR, Elizabeth, 342 S. 3d St.	70	4
HANNE, Carl, 1,250 Madison St.	60	5
HALE, Julia, L. I. College Hospital	72	3
HILDRETH, Maria S., 177 Herkimer	54	5
HUNT, George R., 982 Putnam Av.	68	5
JACOBSON, Florence O., 515 Henry	1	3
KRUSE, Martin, 135 Bleecker St.	1	5
KOELLE, Emilie C., 138 Concord St.	60	2
KEENAN, Charles J., 64 Vanderbilt Av.	1	5
KINKEL, Adolph, 282 Ellery St.	33	5
LYNCH, Rosa, 370 Cumberland St.	19	4
LIGIERI, Caroline, 365 Atlantic Av.	33	5
LUDBLOUR, William, 191 58th St.	1	5
LARSEN, Vida C., 120 15th St.	3	6
MOYLAND, Michael, 222 N. 7th St.	98	5
MABIE, Edward C., 1,032 Manhattan Av.	1	5
MARQUARD, Ruth B., 29 Pilling St.	1	4
MARRETT, Mary, 9 Bancroft Pl.	81	4
MERRITT, Henry E., 1,218 Bushwick Av.	65	4
McCUSKER, Hugh, 225 N. 8th St.	24	5
O'LEARY, John V., 140 14th St.	1	5
PARTRIDGE, J. C., 933 Bedford Av.	1	4
PULTY, Mary E., 420 4th Av.	45	5
PFETZEMENTER, Katie E., 201 Stockton St.	1	3
PETERSON, Hans, 108 Harrison St.	29	3
QUINN, Susan, 173 Douglass St.	75	5
SHAW, George C., 1,537 Broadway	29	4
SOWARBY, Mabel A., 69 Cooper St.	3	4
TATTEN, Elizabeth, L. I. Col. Hosp.	46	5
TAYLOR, Viola, 2,265 Pacific St.	1	5
VINE, Robert, 246 Pearl St.	32	5
WALLACE, Robert F., 1,605 Atlantic	1	4
WATTARS, Robert, 301 Union St.	35	5
WENZENBURGER, Lena, 240 Hopkins St.	25	4
WAKEFIELD, James, 1,081 De Kalb Av.	56	3
WIELAND, Caroline, Kings Co. Hosp.	18	5
YAHLE, Frederick, Kings Co. Hosp.	57	4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P. M.
AT 3 P. M.
Old Single Color Porcelains
WITH ADDITIONS OF DECORATED PIECES AND ARTISTIC CURIOS.
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Selections in Shanghai, Tien-tsin, and Pekin.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

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Mr. Allen's story opens in Australasia, with some stirring pictures of peculiar phases of South Sea life, and the tale is continued in England, which is the scene of various unexpected incidents and some fresh and striking character studies.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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The Nassau Bank
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Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Kountze Brothers,
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BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,
Buy and make advances on railroad, municipal, and other approved securities. Deposits received. Bills of Exchange sold.
Letters of Credit Issued.

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Dealers in
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3 % Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 1, 1898.

To the holders of
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
due April 1, 1919,
and known as
PARKERSBURG BRANCH BONDS:

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its Receivers having this day defaulted in the payment of interest due on the above-described bonds, all holders of such bonds are invited to deposit same with us for their protection under a Bondholders' Agreement, of which copies may be obtained at our office. Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited bonds.

Among the purposes of such agreement are the enforcement of the lien of the mortgage in case the default continues, and if necessary, the reorganization of the property covered by said mortgage, for the benefit of the bondholders.

In our judgment, prompt action by bondholders is necessary.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54, 197, 1369, 1885, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
72, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2959,
73, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2963,
112, 323, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2003, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
132, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2766, 3086,
138, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2808, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2069, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
168, 420, 1774, 2119, 2308, 2515, 2865, 3225,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2323, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1846, 2156, 2328, 2650, 2957, 3281,
194, 1865,

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R.R.Co.
Detroit, April 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant Bonds of this company on April 12th, being the amount of interest for six months ending March 31st, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst., at the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., and reopen April 13th, 1898.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Co.

JAMES McMILLAN,
FREDERICK E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The sensitiveness of the present stock market and the ease with which it is influenced by each bit of news was plainly shown yesterday. During the greater part of the day there were no new developments and no rumors of sufficient importance to bring about price movements; consequently the market at that time was stagnant and dull. Later, at the beginning of the final hour of business, Washington dispatches told that the President's message was not to be put before Congress for several days, and still other Washington dispatches of indefinite origin told improbable stories of a sudden decision by Spain to capitulate to American demands. On these stories there was a general covering movement among the shorts and prices moved up sharply, reacting somewhat when the wilder rumors met denial, but holding the greater part of their advances up to 3 o'clock.

⁂

For several days past the small outstanding short interest has been growing more and more nervous over the failure of the market to respond to news which apparently warranted lower prices. The absence of liquidation has disconcerted it, and it was quite ready to be scared by the appearance of any news of a bullish character.

⁂

It would not be reasonable to call yesterday's upturn anything more than an artificial movement. It was wholly professional. There was no investment buying; there was but little commission house buying. The bearish traders covered shorts and the bullish traders, joining in the mêlée, helped to bid stocks up.

⁂

In the past two weeks stocks have recovered substantially from the low level to which they fell after the Maine disaster. At the close yesterday they were considerably above that level, although still far below where they were on Maine disaster day. And they were still far above where they were at this time last year. The following table, giving prices of stocks on April 7, 1897; on Feb. 15, 1898, the date of the Maine disaster; the lowest prices since, and the closing yesterday, gives some interesting comparisons:

	A Year. Ago.	Feb. 15.	Low. Since.	Close Yesterday.
Atchison pf.	19⅝	31⅝	22⅛	26¼
Brook. R. Transit	20¼	41⅞	35	39⅛
Burlington	70⅞	102⅞	85⅝	94
Consolidated Gas	156½	193⅝	167	178⅝
Louis. & Nashville	46⅞	60	45	51⅛
Manhattan	84½	117⅝	91	98⅝
M., Kan. & T. pf.	28	38⅝	28⅝	33
Missouri Pacific	15⅝	33⅞	22	27¼
N. J. Central	77⅞	96⅞	86⅛	91⅞
N. Y. Central	100⅝	118⅝	105	111⅝
North. Pacific pf.	37	68⅝	56⅝	63
Northwestern	105¼	128⅝	118⅝	120
Omaha	59⅝	77⅝	65	69⅝
People's Gas	77⅝	96⅝	86⅝	92⅝
Reading 1st pf.	42⅛	51⅞	36	39⅞
Rock Island	63	91⅞	80	86¼
St. Paul	72⅛	95⅝	85⅝	90⅛
Southern pf.	25⅞	32⅝	23⅝	27¼
Sugar	111⅝	138⅝	107½	119⅝
Tobacco	74⅝	92	88	102
Western Union	79¼	92⅞	82¼	86⅝

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $22,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108½, and $86,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120@121½.

⁂

In State bonds, $23,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68¼@67½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅛	Manhattan Con.	1⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	M., K. & T. pf.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅛	Missouri Pac.	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. & Northwest	2⅛	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅜	Northern Pacific	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	2⅞	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Den. & R. Grande pf.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Detroit Gas	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Central	1⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Iowa Central	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Laclede Gas	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1
Lake E. & West.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Kan. City P. & G.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
N. J. Central	½	West Chi. St.	1½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. deb 5s	1	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1	T., C. & I. 1st Birm.	2

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 6s, Parks Br.	2⅞	Int. & G. N. 2d	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 5@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $116,955,281; balances, $6,400,892; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $556,543.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅞ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¼@$4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.83⅝@$4.83¾ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅝ and 94¼@94 5-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—75@50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅛ to 102; New York Central, ¼, to 114; Reading, ¼, to 8⅝, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 82⅞; St. Paul, ⅝, to 91⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50⅝; Erie, ⅝, to 12⅝, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 33⅞. British consols declined 5-16, to 111, for money and ¼, to 111¼, for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 13-16d per rupee. Gold to the amount of £180,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 20c, and exchange on London was 25f 30½c.

WASHINGTON'S BIG LOSSES.

Houses with Washington connections were very active yesterday. They traded on both sides of the market during the first few hours of business, and gave it what little semblance of activity it had. Later in the day they ranged themselves on the buying side, a position which was afterward explained by the peace news from the capital. The sharp upward movement in the last hour was preceded by heavy buying by one of the largest of the Washington houses, which has all along been understood to have been heavily short of stock for the account of Washington statesmen speculators.

It is doubtful if any of the Washington houses or their Congressional customers have made money out of the present bear market. Price movements have been so erratic and so unreasonable that the good information has apparently been the most dangerous. A Wall Street man identified with a prominent house which is at all times in touch with Washington, remarked yesterday that he was quite sure he would be able to reckon his wealth in millions if he could have just 1 per cent. of the losses that have been made in Wall Street by speculating on the very best Washington information during the past thirty days.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Gold to the amount of $1,275,000 was announced as having been engaged for import yesterday. Of this, $650,000 was for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, $375,000 for Lazard Frères, and $250,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. Since Feb. 25 there has been engaged in and imported from Europe and Australia over $51,000,000.

The exchange market yesterday was dull and somewhat firmer than of late. Actual rates advanced ¼c. Offerings of early maturing bills were smaller than heretofore. Exchange market authorities continue to predict lower exchange and large gold imports unless the diplomatic situation should suddenly change for the better.

WAR AND THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"Quite a good deal of material has been and is being placed for war purposes, and, of course, in the majority of instances immediate delivery is demanded. In some cases work for outside parties must be pushed out of the way. While involving a good deal of money and giving work to many shops, these army and navy orders do not cut much of a figure as to tonnage when compared with the requirements of large undertakings of a pacific character.

"New business is not coming up in great volume, and as a matter of fact, it is very doubtful whether the majority of plants are adding to their order books for the future as much as their current deliveries amount to. That is only natural in view of the suspense and alarm in the business world. It is just to state that so far we have not heard of any cancellations of orders, but we learn that pretty plain intimations have come from large interests that war would promptly lead to them.

"There does not seem to have been much further progress in the movement to have the Bessemer pig producers in the Central West act as a unit. Further meetings are to be held.

"The agitation is going on for a comprehensive movement among the producers in the United States of foundry and mill irons, the largest firm of merchants having taken an active interest in the matter. The different districts are to have conferences and their representatives are to come together subsequently.

"In the meantime the foundry iron market has been going from bad to worse. Constant concessions are being made to capture business, while those who hold prices of their own volition or under gentlemen's agreements are simply not doing any business.

"The outcome of the bids on a lot of 3,200 gross tons of cast iron pipe for St. John, N. B., has been very interesting. In spite of the coming discriminating duty against us, a shop in Western Pennsylvania has carried off the order at figures lower than those of any other British, Canadian, or American competitor.

"The report is current that an Eastern mill has taken the order for 35,000 tons of rails for Russia. We understand that such is not the case, no final letting having taken place yet.

"The Bessemer pig and billets markets in the Central West have been very quiet. The only order placed is that for 12,000 tons of billets for an Eastern wire plant."

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money rates were unchanged yesterday, but the hardening tendency of the market was again perceptible. The movement of money to the interior is proving quite a drain on the New York banks, and many bankers are basing their predictions of higher rates in the near future upon this. As yet the demand for money has not increased to any extent, which has proved a very important factor in the market during the past few days.

GOVERNMENT BONDS ERRATIC.

Government bonds were weak in the early hours yesterday, but they subsequently rallied and closed strong. The new 4s, coupon, sold as low as 120, and afterward at 121½. At the close they were unchanged from yesterday's quotation. On the other issues closing bids were practically without change. Government bond brokers report a better demand for the new 4s than for some time. The transactions in them were larger than at any time of late.

Spanish 4s were decidedly weak on the foreign bourses during the early part of yesterday, but subsequently rallied on rumors of mediation, and closed with a recovery from their lowest price.

MR. MORGAN'S RETURN.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's return from Europe is expected to be followed by important developments. Many rumors were in circulation yesterday as to their character, but at their best these were vague and uncertain. Chiefly Mr. Morgan's hurried return to New York is believed to have to do with important Government matters of a financial kind.

INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS.

Indications are coming from all parts of the country of the interruption of general trade by the war scare. The fears that the United States will become embroiled in hostilities with Spain have evidently dampened much of the confidence which business men everywhere were expressing only a short time ago. Manufacturers and jobbers are reporting withdrawals of orders, and a decided falling off in inquiries of all kinds. Railroad earnings, on the contrary, continue phenomenal. The roads of all sections are steadily increasing their earnings, and many of these increases are large enough to warrant much bullish enthusiasm in Wall Street, if attention were only given them.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake stock has shown some activity of late, and there are to be heard reports of the steadily increasing business of the company. Within the past few days President Starbuck has secured an order for the equipment of 1,500 cars of one of the big Western systems. A Director is authority for the statement that last month's business was the largest in the history of the company, and for the prediction that that of the present month will double it. This authority states that there are more orders on the New York Air Brake's books than could be filled in six months, even though there was not another order received.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Shipments of anthracite coal in March 200,000 tons in excess of output recommended.

Possibility of an advance in Bank of England rate of discount to-day.

Meeting of Directors of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Election of Charles McCulloch as a Director to succeed E. P. Williams, resigned.

Contract closed by Union Pacific with Pullman Palace Car Company for operation of latter's sleepers over its system for term of fifteen years.

Return of J. P. Morgan to his office after his European trip.

Increase of $50,174 in Oregon Short Line's net earnings for February.

Plans being prepared for the construction of two large steamships for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Unusually active trading in coffee. Price for April delivery advanced 6 points, making 70 points since Monday.

Incorporation at Albany of Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, with a capital of $3,250,000.

Heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England.

London Stock Exchange holidays to-morrow, Saturday, and Monday.

Reorganization Committee for Central Vermont Railway organized with Richard Olney as Chairman.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in March showed increases:

Fort Worth and Rio Grande	$4,267
International and Great Northern	4,068
Missouri Pacific	97,000
Central Branch	12,000
Norfolk and Western	1,733
Pittsburg and Western	35,029
Rio Grande Southern	1,361
St. Louis and San Francisco	8,854
St. Louis Southwestern	31,500

⁂

Kanawha and Michigan showed a decrease of $3,022.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As in recent days, Standard Oil yesterday was the feature of the outside security market. When the report obtained circulation in the Street that the President's message was delayed until Monday there was a sharp demand for this stock and the price was carried up to 364, an advance of 10 points. At this price selling orders came rapidly in and a recession of 2 points followed, making the day's net gain 5 points. Glucose and Malt, in sympathy with Standard Oil, closed fractionally higher.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91¼
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	26	27½
Amsterdam pf.	61	63
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	38½	39
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Malt common	22	23
Malt preferred, ex dividend	68	70
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	5	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	361	363
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	German-American	110
Columbia	150	Greenwich	165
Commerce	204	Hanover	390
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	850	New York	230

There was a sale of 10 shares of Park at 305.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT—			
Month March	$408,387	$407,760	......
From July 1	4,075,770	3,597,317	......
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	197	197	197
Month March	$148,687	$100,154	$134,195
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week March	$11,707	$6,850	......
Month	35,597	17,934	......
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week March	$102,906	$97,840	$66,755
Month	292,039	290,088	236,375
From July 1	3,215,656	3,134,825	2,507,565
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week March	$9,446	$12,468	$12,201
Month	37,182	32,945	38,077
From Jan. 1	120,758	108,790	114,629
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,990
4th week March	$790,000	$693,000	$655,000
From Jan. 1	6,212,205	5,386,776	5,275,000
Central Branch—			
4th week March	41,000	29,000	22,000
From Jan. 1	319,428	236,088	170,000
NASSAU ELECTRIC—			
Month March	156,420	122,277	
From July 1	1,618,529	1,551,417	
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
4th week March	$199,902	$198,169	$201,532
Month	936,683	873,805	897,487
From July 1	8,500,960	7,932,991	
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week March	$102,181	$67,153	$73,420
Month	315,455	201,458	220,261
From July 1	2,166,712	1,821,218	2,275,466
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week March	$10,483	$8,552	$11,184
Month	35,063	27,173	32,364
From Jan. 1	114,030	103,933	373,436
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
4th week March	$182,637	$173,775	[illegible]
Month	570,223	502,975	
From July 1	5,215,036	4,506,837	
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week March	$128,000	$106,500	$112,700
Month	430,000	387,000	361,800
From July 1	4,518,882	4,052,290	3,942,575
OREGON SHORT LINE for February—			
Gross earnings	429,467	286,267	[illegible]
Op. expenses	258,445	204,350	[illegible]
Net earnings	170,021	119,917	170,281
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@57. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London 25d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,047.77 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,600 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 100 Best & Belcher at .35, 200 Consolidated California & Virginia at .81, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .04, 500 Isabella at .21, 500 Mollie Gibson at .22, 500 Pharmacist at .07.

On the Mining Exchange, 15,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02¼@.02¼, 500 Anaconda at .32@.32¼, 100 Anchoria Leland at .65, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼, 108,000 Cannon Ball at .004, buyer 30@.003½; 3,500 Garfield Gr. at .05½@.05½, 2,000 Golden Fleece at .41, 50,000 Gold Magnet at .006½, 700 Isabella at .21½, 5,000 Jefferson at .04¼, 16,500 Justine at .08½@.08, 200 Lillie at .78½, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .19½, 4,000 Mount Rosa at .10½, 31,000 Old Gold at .003½@.003½, 400 Portland at .74½, 227,000 Sentinel at .01½, buyer 40@.01½, buyer 30@.009½, cash @.01½, buyer 10; 2,000 Tamarack at .005, 10,000 Union at .08½, 10,000 Yukon at .18, buyer 60.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as following with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.65	1.05
Alta	.13	..	.12	..
Belcher	.28	..	..	..
Best & Belcher	.34	.40	.33	.42
Breece	.35	.42	.35	.43
Brunswick	.10	..	.10	..
Chollar	.40	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.08	.12	.10	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	..	.79	1.00
Crown Point	.24	..	..	..
Deadwood	.70	1.05	.65	1.00
Enterprise Mining Co.	.28	..	.29	..
Father De Smet	.17	.23	.16	.21
Gould & Curry	.25	..	..	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.05	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	1.50	..	1.50
Kings. & Pem. Iron	.15	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.11	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.14	..
Mexican	.40	..	..	..
Ophir	.75	..	..	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.08
Potosi	.40	..	..	..
Plymouth Cons	.07	..	.06	..
Sierra Nevada	1.05	..	..	..
Standard Cons	1.65	1.85	1.60	1.85
Union Cons	.40	..	..	..
Utah	.10	..	..	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.75	..	.70	..
Albany G. M. Co.	.04	..	..	..
Best & Belcher	.24	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Cons	.12	.14	.10	.13
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Crown Point	.23	..	.20	..
Chrysolite	.10	..	.08	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	..	..	..
Com. Tun. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tun. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tun. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	..	1.00	.75	1.00
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.25	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	1.20	..	1.15	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.35	..	.32	..
Kingston & Pem	.15	..	.15	..
La Crosse	.14	..	.15	..
Leadville Cons	.08	..	.06	..
Little Chief	.15	..	.14	..
Mexican	.35	..	.40	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.75	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.65	..	.70	..
Occidental	2.40	..	2.50	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Potosi	.40	..	.35	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	1.90	..	1.80	..
Standard	1.70	..	1.70	1.85
Small Hopes	.75	1.00	.80	..
Union Cons	.40	..	.40	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.17	..
Anaconda	.24	..	.24	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	..	.08	.10
Creede & Crip. Creek	.08	..	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.25	..	.35	..
Isabella	.20	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.19	..	.18	.23
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.08	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.06	.08
Portland	.72	..	.72	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.06	.20	.05	.16
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
Anaconda	.26	.39	.31	.39
Anchoria	..	..	.63	.70
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08¼	.09	.08¼	.09½
Cannon Ball	.003½	.004	.003½	.005
Elkton	.70	.75	.70	.75
Gold Magnet	..	.006	.004	.006½
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06	.05½	.06
Golden Fleece	.36	.40	.40	.43
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21½	.22½	.21	.22
Jefferson	.04½	.05½	.04	.05
Justine	.08½	.08½	.08	.08½
Lillie	.80	.86	.77½	.78½
Miami	.39	.40	..	..
Mollie Gibson	.19½	.20½	.19½	.21
Mount Rosa	.10½	.11	.10	.11
Old Gold	.003½	.006	.003½	.004½
Pilgrim	..	.006	.004	.006
Portland	..	..	.73½	.74½
Rocky Mountain	..	.15	..	..
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.009½	.01	.009	.01½
Tamarack	.004	..	.005	.005½
Union	.08½	.09½	.08½	.09½
Waldorf	..	.10	..	..
Work	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$10,000 Austin Gaslight and Coal Company of Austin, Texas, 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1924, (January, 1898, coupons on,) $1,000 each, 40.

$50,000 Drury Land and Canal Company (New Jersey) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Dec. 1, 1906, December, 1897, coupon on, $500 each, 10.

$43,000 Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company income mortgage bonds, Series B, due 1952, issued Aug. 1, 1892, all coupons attached and unpaid, $1,000 each, 10 per bond.

20 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 299⅝.

1 share Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100, 497½.

1 share Atlantic Trust Company, $100, 185.

$12,000 Georgia Midland Railway Company first mortgage 3 per cent. bonds, 50.

$7,000 Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad Company 4 per cent. income bonds, 5.

$1,000 Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, 50.

$3,000 Tredegar Company of Virginia 8 per cent. mortgage bonds, interest reduced to 4 per cent. by agreement, 72.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 52.

6 2-3 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 101.

500 shares Seaver Process Lasting Company of Boston, Mass., $10 each, $500 lot.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—West Chicago advanced from the opening at 90 to-day to 91, closing at 90⅞. North Chicago advanced from 217 to 220, regular, and 222 account. The last sale was of five shares at 217. Diamond Match had one sale, at 133. Biscuit common went up from 22¼ to 24, closing at 23½. The opening was 22⅝. The preferred opened at 77¼, and closed at 79.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	67½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	131
National Biscuit Company com.	23
National Biscuit Company pf.	79
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	38
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	5
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	30½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	8
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	42
International Packing Co.	17¾
International Packing Co. pf.	76
Chicago City Railway	280
North Chicago Street Railroad	220
West Chicago Street Railroad	90⅞
South Side Elevated Railroad	50
Lake Street Elevated	10¼
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10
Street's West Stable Car Line	30

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The local market was extremely dull to-day. From the opening until the last hour prices hardly moved, but near the close, in response to New York's advance, they moved up slightly. The gains, however, were small fractions in every instance save United Gas, which advanced 1¼, to 106. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22	..
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	23⅝	24
Northern Pacific pf.	63⅛	63¼
Pennsylvania	56⅞	56⅝
Reading t. c.	8 9-16	8 11-16
Reading 1st pf.	18 11-16	18 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	10⅝	..
St. Paul	90⅝	90⅞
U. N. J. & P.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	138	139⅝
Philadelphia Traction	79	79¼
Baltimore Con.	22⅞	23
Union Traction	15⅛	15¼
Electric Storage	20	21½
Electric Storage pf.	22	23⅞
United Gas Imp.	105	106
Welsbach Light	43	48¼
New Jersey Traction	44½	46
Am. R. E. L.	3½	4
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	10⅝	10⅞
Choctaw pf.	30⅞	31¼
Reading gold 4s	80	..
Elec. & P. 4s	79⅝	80
Equitable G. L. 5s	102⅝	103
Con. Pittsburg	13½	13⅝
Con. Pittsburg pf.	46½	46⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 6.—The local market was dull and featureless, outside of Sugar and Montana, up to the closing hour, when a report from Washington to the effect that no message would be handed in to-day started a small boom in prices in both Wall and State Streets. Sugar's strength was due mainly to manipulation. Montana's advance followed the report of the company's incorporation.

Call loans, 4@5; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@7.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	..
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107	108
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112	..
Fitchburg pf.	98	99
Maine Central	128	130
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	79½	80
West End pf.	102	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	11¼	11½
Atlantic	27	29
Boston & Montana	175½	176
Butte & Boston	24½	24⅝
Calumet & Hecla	517	520
Centennial	13¼	13½
Franklin	10½	11½
Gold Coin Mines	1⅛	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	6⅝	..
Osceola	40	41
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5⅝
Quincy	107	110
Santa Ysabel	..	6½
Tamarack	140	145
Tecumseh	..	2¼
Wolverine	19⅝	20

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	245	247
Dominion Coal	18⅝	19¼
Dominion Coal pf.	..	102
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	64¼	..
General Electric	32⅝	33
General Electric pf.	..	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20⅝	21¼
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	126
Philadelphia Company	31	33
Pullman Palace Car	172	..
United States Oil	13⅝	..
United States Rubber	16	17½
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	52½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.16	.16
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.21	.22
Belle Isle	.21	..
Best & Belcher	.32	.31
Bullion	.07	.07
Bulwer Con.	.25*	.33
Caledonia	.27	.28
Challenge Con.	.45	.26
Chollar	.65	.48
Confidence	.78	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.01	.77
Con. Imperial	..	.01
Con. New York	.23	..
Crown Point	.23	.11
Exchequer	..	.04
Gould & Curry	.28	.21
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.25
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.28	..
Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.41	.37
Occidental Con.	2.95	2.90
Ophir	.79	.76
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.41	.40
Savage	.23	.21
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.85	1.76
Silver Hill	.02	..
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	.45	.42
Utah Con.	.11	.10
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	2¼	2⅝	2	2⅝
Anaconda	26	40	28	40
Anchoria	70	70⅝	65	79
Argentum	17½	19	17½	18⅛
Consolidated	8½	9	8½	8⅝
Elkton	67⅝	68	67⅞	68⅛
El Paso	5⅞	6½	6⅝	6½
Gibson	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20
Gold Coin	97⅝	98	97½	100
Gold King	49	51	50	51
Golden Fleece	38	41	40	43
Grouse	5⅜	6	5⅝	6
Isabella	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝
Jefferson	4	5⅛	3⅞	5⅛
Lillie	78	80	78½	82
Matoa	13⅝	14⅛	13⅞	14
Moon Anchor	96⅝	96⅝	96½	97
Pharmacist	5⅛	6	5⅛	6
Portland	76⅝	79	74	76
Rawlings	16⅝	17	16½	18
Rosa	10	12	10⅛	12
Union	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
Work	2	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30,300	Am. Sug. Ref.	115½	120	115½	120
330	Am. Tobacco	101⅞	102	101	102
250	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
20	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
170	Brook. R. T.	38⅞	39	38⅞	39
29	Chicago Gt. W.	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼
13,780	C., B. & Q.	91	93⅝	90⅞	93⅝
34,500	C., M. & St. P.	88	90⅝	88	90⅛
3,080	C., R. I. & P.	85	86⅝	84⅝	86¼
10	Central of N. J.	92	92	92	92
540	Louis. & Nash.	48⅞	51⅛	48⅞	51⅛
2,890	Manhattan	96	99⅝	95⅞	98⅝
280	Mo. Pacific	26	27	25⅞	26⅞
140	N. Y. Central	110	112⅛	109⅞	111⅞
590	Northern Pacific	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
630	N. Pacific pf.	61⅞	64	61⅞	63⅞
280	People's Gas	91	92⅝	90⅝	91⅝
10	Southern pf	27	27	27	27
130	Union Pacific	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞
1,000	Union Pacific pf.	51⅞	54	51⅞	53⅞
30	Western Union	86	86	86	86
78,910.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$19,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	58	59	58	59
2,000	Can. South. 2d	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
6,000	K. C., P. & G.	74⅞	75	74⅞	75
4,000	Rock Island 5s	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
7,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
$48,000.					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bates Aluminum Filter Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. J. Edwards, Boston, Mass., and F. A. Bates and Horace L. Hayden, Brooklyn.

Franklin Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. Feslie Van Sant, Manhattan; A. D. Wagner, Richmond, and J. E. Walter, Elizabeth, N. J.

Pharmacal Company of Buffalo, to deal in drugs; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles O. Rand, Horace P. Haynes, and Dennis Flynn, Buffalo, and C. B. Mapes, Elmira.

Brookfield Glass Company of Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—William Brookfield, Henry M. Brookfield, Frank Brookfield, and James Brookfield, New York City.

New York Box Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Edward R. Carbery, Brooklyn; George C. Savery, Jersey City, and F. W. Mattocks, New York City.

Wiepert & Schmidt Company of Manhattan, to deal in furs; capital, $9,000. Directors—William Wiepert, Beatrice Wiepert, and William Bullard, Brooklyn, and F. C. Schmidt and Mary Schmidt, Manhattan.

Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company of New York, Canada, and Boston, to carry on a general mining business; capital, $3,750,000. Directors—C. W. Welch, W. C. Taylor, W. P. Marchbank, and John J. Roach, Brooklyn; E. J. Dwyer, Manhattan; James Barker, Jr., Jersey City, and Edgar Buffman, Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Issued for Colorado Midland Railway Company 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and Colorado Midland Railway Company 4 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that on and after April 6th, 1898, holders of above-named certificates of deposit may exchange their certificates for the new securities to which they are entitled under the plan of reorganization, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due January 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid at the same time and place.

Certificate holders must advise the Trust Company in whose name their voting trust certificates are to be issued.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
New York, April 5, 1898.
OSCAR BUNKE, Secretary, 41 Wall Street.

Colorado Midland Railway Co.

New York, April 5th, 1898.

HOLDERS OF ASPEN SHORT LINE BONDS are requested to surrender on and after April 6th, 1898, their bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York, and to receive for each such surrendered bond
$1,000 Colorado Midland Railway 4% First Mortgage 50-Year Gold Bonds, and
$500 Colorado Midland Railway 4% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock Voting Trust Certificates.

Coupons due January 1, 1898, attached to the new bonds, will be paid at the same time and place.

OSCAR BUNKE, Treasurer.

The Union Pacific Railway Co.
Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Declaration Maturing Principal and of Payment of Bonds.

To Holders of Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that, by reason of defaults on and since November 1, 1894, in the payment of interest upon the Kansas Pacific Railway Company's Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds, secured by its mortgage of June 20, 1869, and supplemental mortgage of April 9, 1879, a majority in interest of the holders of said bonds have, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elected that the principal of all of said bonds become and be immediately due and payable, and have declared such principal to be due.

Payment of such principal and of all defaulted coupons, with interest thereon to April 15th, 1898, (at which date all interest will cease,) namely, payment of $1,261.97 for each bond and all unpaid coupons thereon will, on and after the date of this notice, be made at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, by the undersigned Trustees, with whom funds for this purpose have been deposited.

April 1st, 1898.

JOHN A. STEWART,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr.,
Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York,
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, March 28, 1898.

GEORGE W. WENSLEY, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 4th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

An election for six Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Home Office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
80-82 William Street,
New York, Mar. 29, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 12th, 1898. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. VALENTINE,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 28th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 30, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1st, 1898, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, March 30, 1898.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, April 4th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 2d, to holders of record at the close of business, April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, April 15th, until the morning of Saturday, April 23d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, April 1, '98.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
Fort Worth, Tex., March 16th, 1898.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company April 30th, 1898.

Transfer books will close April 1st and reopen 21st prox.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 6, 1898.

[illegible]

Sales.... 354,796

Complete Bond Transactions.

[illegible]

Total sales.... $1,289,520

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

[illegible]

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—To-day's statement of the [illegible]

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following committee for the reorganization of the Central Vermont Railroad Company [illegible]

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Musical Toys Are Dutiable as Musical Instruments—The Protests of Importers Overruled.

Protests filed by E. Iltfeldt & Co. and George Borgfeldt & Co. against the customs authorities' classification of musical toys were overruled by the Board of Classification yesterday. The goods in controversy were jew's-harps, music boxes, harmonicas, metallophones, and similar articles of a musical character, chiefly used by or for the amusement of children. They were assessed for duty as musical instruments at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 453 of the Act of July 24, 1897, and were claimed to be dutiable as toys at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 418.

In voicing the decision of the board in this case, General Appraiser Wilkinson says: "In the case of all previous tariff conflicts between the provision for musical instruments and that for toys, the rate for musical instruments was the lower, and importers contended, and successfully prosecuted their claim, that articles like those in question should be classified as musical instruments rather than as toys. For instance, under the Revised Statutes for 1874, toys were dutiable at 50 per cent. and musical instruments at 30 per cent. In the case of Schwartz vs. Hartranft, the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia held that jew's-harps came within the category of musical instruments, and sustained the claim that they were dutiable at 30 per cent."

The board found that the goods in dispute were musical instruments having at least one full octave, playing, or capable of playing, a musical air; furthermore, that the instruments were toys, but following the judicial decisions it was necessary to hold that the provision in the tariff for musical instruments was more specific than that for toys not specially provided for.

Fensterer & Ruhe of New York imported uncut and uncolored glass blanks, oval in shape and blown in molds for finishing by cutting into dishes for table use. The question was whether they were to be classified as glassware or as manufactures of glass. In part, the Collector of the Port was sustained, although the board sustained the contention of the importers that the goods in certain casks or cases were dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 102, Act of 1894, or at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 112, Act of July, 1897.

NO MORE DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

Figures Show that Importers Are Willing to Pay the Duty.

"In the opinion of the United States Customs officers, the smuggling of diamonds into this country has practically ceased. This opinion is based on the remarkable increase in the actual imports of precious stones since the reduced duty went into effect. Under the provisions of the Wilson tariff act there was an import duty of 25 per cent. on cut and 10 per cent. on uncut stones. Comparatively few diamonds paid duty at these rates. The present tariff act imposes a duty of only 10 per cent. on cut stones and admits uncut stones free.

A statement just prepared by Examiner Mindil of Assistant Appraiser Brewer's division shows that the imports of precious stones at this port last month were: Cut, $481,007.76; uncut, $239,808.35; total, $720,816.11. The figures for the corresponding month last year were: Cut, $33,957.80; uncut, $68,202.80; total, $102,160.60. The aggregate amount of duties paid on the $1,383,877 worth of precious stones imported into this country during the nine months from Aug. 1, 1896, to April 1, 1897, (under the old tariff,) was $310,361. During the nine months ended with the 31st of last month precious stones to the value of $8,541,429.50 were brought into this country through the Customs House. At the reduced rate of duties the Government revenues from these importations aggregated $546,540, an excess of $236,000 over the period of high duties.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,641.—All-silk piece, dyed, from Kahn & Kahn, Lyons, March 3, 1898. Uni couleur, 52 c/m, qual. 5,533, entered at .90 franc per meter; no advance; discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent.; add packing.

4,512 O. P. Baltimore.—White earthenware, from Wood & Son, Burslem, Feb. 26, 1898. Balt. hand teas, St. Denis white granite, entered at ¼-½d per dozen, less 5 per cent. and 5 per cent.; advanced to 5s per 18, less 62½ per cent., 5 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent.

4,479-81 O. P., 4,515 O. P. New Orleans.—Jute cloth, from Seepore Jute Mills Company, Limited, &c., Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1897; Jan. 5, 1898. Entered at various prices; no advance; dutiable value for baling and marking found to be 2 rupees per bale.

BOOKSELLERS' LEAGUE DINNER.

Henry Holt Says Too Much Fiction Is Published—Robert Barr and Richard Le Gallienne Speak.

The Booksellers' League held their third annual dinner in the Hotel St. Denis Tuesday night and listened to a number of entertaining speeches. The dinner was preceded by a patriotic song sung by the guests to orchestral accompaniment. W. H. Parker, F. H. Marling, and J. A. Holden were the Dinner Committee.

The table of the guests of honor was placed on a platform at the north end of the room. Here C. A. Burkhardt, the President, acted as toastmaster after explaining the aims of the league, which was founded in February, 1895.

Henry Holt responded to the toast "General Book Publishing." He remarked that as most of the departments of publishing had been apportioned among the other speakers, the audience must want him to talk on publishing poetry and fiction.

"As I have been able to keep my creditors moderately quiet," said he, "I take it that you won't expect me to know much about publishing poetry." (Here his audience laughed and looked at Richard Le Gallienne, who was calmly smoking a cigarette at the end of the table.) "So I suppose you want me to talk about fiction. The first thing to say about fiction is that there is too much of it published. Let us look at it this way: How much fiction ought a reasonable man to read in the course of a year? A busy man does not get time for more than one novel a month, but suppose he reads two a month. Well, you must allow for the variety of tastes, and say that on that ground the publication of four novels a month is justified.

"I was speaking of this to a very intellectual woman the other day, and she said, 'Well, what are you going to do for the novel drunk?' To satisfy the demands of the drunk, let us suppose the number is doubled. Then you have two novels a week published. Now, in the year 1896 two novels were published a day, about one in fifty being worth reading. In the year 1897 only one a day was published. Publishers are growing more experienced, and I think also that the public taste is being improved. It is far better to publish one book that 50,000 people read than fifty books one of which is read by each thousand of that number. You can't read a good book without feeling that you have made an addition to yourself, added a pound to your mental weight, as you add a pound to your muscular system. If you read a commonplace book you lose your time, and if you read a poor one you take off a pound."

Mr. Holt closed with a condemnation of the discount system by which department stores were, he thought, hurting the business.

Robert Barr, the novelist, who spoke on no particular subject, said that he had long wanted a chance to tell the publishers what he thought of them, and presumed it would be safe, as, not knowing his intention, they had perhaps come unarmed. Mr. Barr related an amusing experience in the publishing of his first book, which was refused by all the publishers of the Eastern States, until a prominent London firm accepted it, and he then got three offers from America.

The other speakers were Richard Le Gallienne, Gilman H. Tucker, S. E. Briggs, F. N. Doubleday, (who took John Brisben Walker's place,) Melville E. Stone, Jr., and E. L. Dillingham.

The Debt of Jersey City.

George R. Hough, Controller of Jersey City, last night filed with the Board of Finance his annual report of the city's finances for the year ended Nov. 30, 1897. The total debt is $15,147,068.16, and the total resources $12,016,056.40, the net debt being $3,131,042.76. The decrease from the previous year is $50,726.84. This statement does not include the water debt, which is $4,702,004.62. During the year the valuations of property owned by the city were increased $1,102,800, the said valuations having been made in 1892.

THE BEARS IN A PANIC.

Stocks Bound Upward in the Last Ten Minutes of Trading on the Exchange.

There was a sharp bear panic during the last ten minutes of trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, following a stampede of shorts which began at 2 o'clock, when the postponement of President McKinley's message to Congress became known. The acute stage was reached when from both American and European sources came news that appeared to be trustworthy that Spain, like the coon, had decided that it had to come down or be shot at. Had there been another hour of trading the transactions of the day, 350,000 shares, might have been doubled in the rush to buy. As it was the advance from 2 o'clock prices to close established net gains of importance in the majority of the sixty-nine stocks traded in instead of fractional losses.

The market opened to the sentiment of Tuesday that it would be hazardous to take either end of it, and that the day of reckoning with the sellers would have to be postponed in spite of the unprecedented overselling. Dealings were at declines, which reflected the tone of the London market. There was nothing to discount in the Washington situation, and in the absence of pressure to sell stocks little was done in the offices of the commission houses, except to swap opinions around the tickers. It was neither a peace nor a war day, and the outlook was for a dull closing, because of the verification of the rumor that the sending in of the Cuban message would at least be postponed till after 'Change hours.

Some of the talk drifted to the general business situation, and it was remarked by many that a declaration of war would only temporarily stagger the stock market and mercantile and commercial interests, and that with the certainty of ultimate success for our arms everything would tend upward. There was some carping about the navy when news of the grounding of the Cincinnati was received, and strong talk of the attitude of the Cuban Junta on the declaration of one of its members that the landing in Cuba of intervening United States troops would be the signal for the insurgents to take up arms against this Nation.

At the beginning of the rally of the last hour the brokers on the floor of the Exchange were wide awake in an instant, and there were sharp advances in a few minutes, checked only by selling for profit-taking. The report of Spain's back-down came when there was a sharp bull rally, and the milk of speculation literally boiled over. In the last seven weeks no crisis on the Exchange has brought out such wild and noisy demonstration, and the closing gong was almost unheard in the tumult. Around the Sugar stand was the most violent scrambling, and in one instance a broker short of stature and thereby at a disadvantage in the throng, climbed the back of a taller and equally excited fellow, and the two bid and gesticulated in chorus, greatly to the amusement of "the gallery."

In the trading Sugar, of course, led with 96,000 shares, more than one-third of the day's transactions. Tobacco figured for over 16,000 shares. Burlington had 34,000; Manhattan, 17,000; Northern Pacific preferred, 10,000; Rock Island, 14,000; St. Paul, 35,000, and Union Pacific preferred, 32,000.

There were no record-breaking advances. Sugar was on top with a gain of 3¼ points, to 119, and there were only four advances over 1⅞ points—Burlington, 2¼, to 94; Northwestern, 2¼, to 120; Consolidated Gas, 2⅞, to 178¾, and Sugar. There were declines, mainly fractional, in eight items, the greatest, 1¼, in West Chicago Railway, to 90¾, and eleven stocks neither advanced nor declined. The average net gain for the fifty stocks that advanced was .88.

The sales of bonds were $1,289,520, with fair investment demand for specialties. Otherwise the dealings were on declines. Government new fours were off one point. The curb market was quiet with Standard Oil closing at 362 to 363.

An echo of the decision to have the Stock Exchange open to-morrow was like action on the Coffee and Produce Exchanges.

There was easy call money at from 3 to 2 per cent., and sterling exchange at a lower level continued the European gold engagements, new announcements being about $1,300,000.

STATE CANAL INQUIRY.

Mr. Adams Did Not Think in 1896 the Canals Could Be More Than Deepened for $9,000,000.

ALBANY, April 6.—At the examination of Mr. Adams by the Canal Investigating Committee to-day, Counsel Blackman asked: "Did you ever entertain the opinion that the work could be done for $9,000,000?" Mr. Adams answered: "We had an opinion that the simple work of deepening the canals could be done for $9,000,000, that is, by leaving the walls as they were. On that idea, the estimates were curtailed, and it was with that thought that the contracts were let. I was disabused of that opinion as soon as the actual work was commenced by contractors. Excavations showed that the material at the foot of the walls was of such a light nature that it would not support the bank. In the Winter of 1897 I perceived that the walls of the canals were in such bad shape that the frost on the banks was going to prove disastrous to them. I was then convinced that the canals could not be improved for $9,000,000."

Mr. Blackman read from Mr. Adams's report of 1896 the canal improvement, as follows:

"Right here it seems but proper to say that while it is believed that this sum ($9,000,000) can be made to suffice for the work of simply deepening the canals to the required depth, it does not follow and it is not true that it will cover all the work now required to put the canals in the best possible shape."

Mr. Adams said that was written by him in December, 1896, and was intended to convey the opinion that the digging out of the canals could be accomplished, but that the physical condition of so many of the structures was such that in order to put the canal in repair more than $9,000,000 was necessary.

Mr. Adams testified that the final estimate of the canal improvement amounted to $14,488,402, exclusive of $1,100,000 for engineering, advertising, and inspection expenses. Commissioner Higgins asked: "Is it your honest judgment that this estimate will complete the work, or is it the minimum amount?"

"In view of the experience of the past two years," replied Mr. Adams, "the estimate here presented is the least amount of money which should be provided. I recognize that when that sum is expended the physical condition of the canals will be such that more money can be expended in rebuilding vertical and slope walls."

Commissioner Clinton interrupted: "What we want to know is: Have you information enough to say that the amount of money you mentioned would complete the canals will be sufficient without call for further money?"

Mr. Adams said: "I can answer that with a distinct yes. My previous answer was to show wherein might arise a difference of engineering opinion."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has written several war risks on dwellings along the Sound, and an English company has taken several similar hazards on the Jersey coast.

Of the twenty-two fire insurance companies which have refused to report to Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department the salaries paid to their various officials it is believed that a majority of them will permit the revocation of their licenses to do business in the State of Kansas rather than comply with this demand of the Superintendent.

The old underwriters at Mutual Lloyds met yesterday for the second time this week and took definite action looking to the best protection of their interests, in view of the receivership of the impaired Lincoln Fire Insurance Company. Charles W. Drake was appointed Trustee, with Earle E. Carley as assistant. It was authoritatively stated last night that the underwriters would pay their losses promptly.

The special brokers' committee of the New York Tariff Association, fire underwriters, of which Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw is Chairman, will meet to-day, and it is definitely expected that a plan will soon be developed in regard to the relations between the brokers and the companies. There is a wide difference of opinion as to whether the committee will succeed in presenting to the association a report which can be adopted.

The agreement which is being circulated among the fire insurance companies, binding the signers to abrogate so far as possible present treaties for the reinsurance of excess lines in corporations not admitted to do business in New York State, and to refrain from the further negotiation of similar treaties, will easily secure the approval of 90 per cent. of the members of the Tariff Association. One prominent manager said yesterday that he expected that not more than four companies would definitely refuse their assent to the agreement, in view of its vital bearing upon the harmonious relations between the stronger and the weaker members of the Tariff Association. It is quite possible that the matter may not come up formally before the next meeting of the association, which will be held on April 21.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Trying to Fill the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Presidencies—Two Names Mentioned.

Some difficulty is being encountered by the controlling powers of the Vanderbilt system in getting the right man to take the Presidencies of the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate Railroads. On the 20th of this month President Callaway of the Lake Shore will become President of the New York Central and W. K. Vanderbilt has regarded it as desirable that a well-equipped man should be in readiness to take the Lake Shore Presidency as soon as Mr. Callaway leaves it. The quest for a first-class railroad man willing to take this place has not been as satisfactory as in years past. The place has been tendered to at least two prominent men who could not see their way clear to its acceptance.

Reports from the West yesterday declared "on high authority" that W. H. Truesdale, Third Vice President and General Manager of the Rock Island Road, had finally been selected for the Lake Shore Presidency, and that J. T. Harahan, Second Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad, was booked for the Nickel Plate Presidency. Both men stand high as practical railroad men. These reports are received with credence by Eastern railroad men, but as yet they lack official confirmation. There were some Executive Committee meetings at the Grand Central Station yesterday, but Mr. Depew said that no action of importance or public interest was taken. W. K. Vanderbilt is at present at Hot Springs, Va.

The fact that any railroad man should decline the Lake Shore Presidency would have caused much astonishment a year ago, when that position was regarded as one of the gilt-edged railway Presidencies in the country. Now, however, in view of the purchase of the control of the Lake Shore stock by the New York Central, there is a belief that the Lake Shore Presidency is likely to be made subordinate in some degree to the official head of the New York Central. This belief is naturally strengthened by the knowledge that Mr. Callaway will take with him into the Central Presidency a thorough familiarity with the affairs of the Lake Shore.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

It was announced at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City yesterday that on June 1 the trains of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad will cease running over the Pennsylvania tracks and will be transferred to the Erie Railroad.

The Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company met yesterday and elected Charles McCulloch of this city a Director in place of E. P. Williams resigned. John Sherman, Secretary of State, attended the meeting as a Director.

A new fast freight line to and from points in the West, known as the Grand Trunk Dispatch, has been organized with Sumner Hopkins, commercial agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Detroit, as manager. This line will operate over the West Shore and the Grand Trunk Railway systems, thereby renewing the traffic relations between the Vanderbilt system and the Grand Trunk Railway which were severed four years ago when the old West Shore freight line was abolished.

NEW WALL PAPER POOL.

Outside Concerns May Be Joined with the National Company.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A secret meeting of men interested in wall paper was held at the Manufacturers' Club in this city this afternoon. It is understood that the meeting was attended by representatives of the firms that are operating independently of the National Wall Paper Company, but that no definite arrangement was concluded to-day.

A man familiar with the motives of those present stated that a combination is being planned by which the wall paper interests of the United States will be pooled. It is understood that this combination was first suggested by the National Wall Paper Company to the companies that are not allied with it. The National Wall Paper Company was formed about six years ago and controlled nearly all of the wall paper factories in the country. Since then eighteen or twenty smaller concerns have sprung up, and the profits all around, it is said, became smaller in consequence of the increased competition. In order to improve this state of affairs a proposition is under consideration that all concerned pool their profits. It is said that if this combination is made it will yield about $8,000,000 profit next year, 55 per cent. of which is to go to the National organization and the remaining 45 per cent. to the outsiders, who have formed what they call a "club."

Will Revise Their Constitution.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County met last night at the Jefferson Building for a session of five minutes. James Moffett acted as temporary Chairman, and the following committee was appointed to revise the constitution: Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Arthur C. Salmon, Senator P. H. McCarren, Warden Patrick Hayes, Register Henry F. Haggerty, and Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea. The committee then adjourned to meet on Monday at 7 o'clock.

Hempstead Election Dispute.

In Hempstead there is a dispute as to the result of the election held Tuesday. The returns as canvassed show Smith Cox, Republican, to have been elected Supervisor by 3 majority. The Democrats claim that a mistake was made, and declare that Charles Carll, Democrat, was elected by 28 majority.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES GREGORY COMPANY.—Schedules of the James Gregory Company brass foundry at 106 Cannon Street show liabilities, $5,266; nominal assets, $10,860; actual assets, $7,880.

CHARLES LEFEVRE.—Headley M. Greene has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Lefevre, liquor dealer, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, on the application of Max Stiner.

A. BRILL & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire received fifteen additional writs of replevin, aggregating $9,572, yesterday against Abraham Brill, doing business as A. Brill & Co., dealer in dry goods, at 725 and 727 Sixth Avenue, from creditors, making twenty-two writs in all since his failure.

HARRY GOODMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received two attachments yesterday against Harry Goodman, dealer in clothing at 278 Division Street, from Otto Irving Wise, for $1,018, which were obtained on the ground that the store had been cleaned out on Tuesday and all the stock, valued at $5,000, had been removed. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon yesterday. The safe and fixtures were removed yesterday under a bill of sale. He has been in business since 1894, and in June last claimed $6,800 capital.

MARK HARTLEY.—An attachment has been obtained in this county against Mark Hartley, grocer, of New Brigton, Richmond, for $1,590, in favor of Bogle & Scott, for merchandise. The attachment was granted on the ground that he could not with due diligence be found in the State, and on the strength of statements that he had left home on March 31, and was last heard from in Philadelphia, on April 1. He has been in business since 1870, and in January last claimed to be worth over $25,000.

C. G. BACON & CO.—Judgment for $96,235 was entered yesterday against Charles Graham Bacon, Jr., who did business as C. G. Bacon & Co., wholesale dealer in drugs at 218 Greenwich Street, in favor of Clara Russell Bacon for borrowed money. The firm of C. G. Bacon & Co. succeeded H. W. Williams & Co. in November, 1893, and C. G. Bacon, Jr., has carried on the business alone since June last. The firm formerly did a large business, but for some time past it has been in liquidation, and the place was closed up a short time ago.

BOHEMIA HOTEL COMPANY.—John J. Ferrell has been appointed receiver of the Bohemia Hotel Company of 43 West Twenty-ninth Street by Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court on the application of George M. Wheeler, President of the company. Mr. Wheeler owns half the stock of the company, and John P. Skinner, the Treasurer, owns the other half, and they could not agree over the conduct of the business. The liabilities are $6,475 and assets $765. There are two chattel mortgages for $2,456, which cover most of the assets.

WARD B. SMITH'S SONS.—Ward B. Smith's Sons, composed of Jefferson P. Smith of Brooklyn and Mrs. Julia M. Smith of Tappan, N. Y., stevedores and truckmen of 52 Corlears Street, made an assignment yesterday to William J. Underwood, giving preferences to Cornelia M. Smith, David Clarkson, and Frederick H. Smith, the amounts not being mentioned. The business was established in 1848 by Ward B. Smith, who died in 1881. The firm made a specialty of heavy trucking, and were the movers of the Egyptian Obelisk from the vessel to Central Park. Mr. Underwood said the assignment was due to poor business. The liabilities are $12,000; nominal assets, $20,000; actual assets, $15,000. Judgment was entered yesterday against Jefferson P. Smith for $1,597 for rent of the Corlears Street property in favor of the executors of the estate of Charles A. Coe.

Out of Town.

T. H. GROVES.—An attachment has been obtained here against Thomas H. Groves of Cleveland, Ohio, for $4,556 in favor of Francis A. Winslow, assignee of George Bernhard & Sons of this city for clothing.

FAIST-KRAUS COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Faist-Kraus Company of Milwaukee for $1,285 in favor of the Clinton Bank for overdrafts on A. Goldstein, flour dealer, of this city. The attachment was served on several parties here.

MARTHA A. IVES.—Justice Werner of the Supreme Court has appointed George W. Carr receiver in supplementary proceedings for Mrs. Martha A. Ives of Hunts Point, N. Y., on the application of Albert S. De Forge, who obtained a judgment against her for $5,028 on Dec. 11, 1896. Mrs. Ives, it is stated, is over seventy years of age and in feeble health.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADLER, Edward—Dennis & Herring	$329
ABBEY, John C.—W. Roch	341
BECKER, Frank H.—J. Stahl and others	106
BRENEN, Edward W.—C. Bellows	48
BLADWORTH, George H., and Daniel O'Laughlin—Fourteenth Street Bank	285
BETTS, Andrew—B. Fischer and others	222
BUDD, William—Gross & Horn	46
BRAYER, David—E. M. Hydeman	49
BETTMAN, Marcus A. and David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—The Bank of America	1,896
BETTMAN, Marcus A. and David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—The Bank of America, (three judgments)	4,595
BETTMAN, Marcus A. and David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	3,080
BETTMAN, Marcus A. and David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	1,278
BACON, Charles Graham, Jr.—Clara R. Bacon	96,235
COHEN, Betsey, or Bertha—G. W. Miller and others	1,314
COHN, Emanuel—R. E. Creasey	494
CLAUS, Peter A.—C. A. Gabor	52
DEVLIN, Angela M.—Bartens & Rice Company	120
DELIPMAN, Max—H. F. Munn	125
DUPIGNAC, Clara W.—E. P. Hatch	238
BOCKELMANN, Henry G.—The Paul Taylor-Brown Company	70,821
FREEMAN, Haskell J.—I. J. Mulbury	25
FRIEDHEIM, Leopold—B. Raichle	213
FISHER, Hyman — Gudebrod Brothers' Company	131
FRENCH, Henry C.—Gardner & Sylla	128
GEAREY, David—M. Weiss and others	182
GARGUILO, Pasquale and Raffael—Brown & Seccomb	290
GRUPE, William, Jr.—Gerhard Luytles and another	2,286
HANTZ, Eugene—Armour & Co.	216
HAINES, Harvey M.—C. O. Baker, Jr.	67
HUTCHINSON, James H.—M. S. Heins	86
HEWETT, William W.—F. W. Hunnewell and others, trustees	460
HARTOG, Albert and Ferdinand—A. L. Goldwater	136
HARRIS, Henry—W. N. Goddard and another	2,485
HARRIS, Herman, and Daniel Brayer—L. L. Rupp	317
HOOVER, Wilson W.—George N. Pierce Company	42
ISAACS, Joel L.—J. C. De Varona	182
KENNEDY, William E.—G. Stratton	190
KELLER, George B.—Collins Jute Company	181
KIRCHHEIMER, Bertha—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	2,005
KITCHING, George E.—M. Kelly	465
LIPSOHN, Rosa—P. Reidenbach	337
LA GRANGE, Amelia W.—Congress Brewing Company, Limited	44
LYNCH, George M.—Armour & Co.	128
LEHERTY, Thomas—M. A. McCormack	845
LESTER, Lillie—S. Dreshout	138
MEYER, Maurice—Empire Rubber Manufacturing Company	955
MYERS, William P.—I. Stern and others	78
MANDELL, Leopold—G. Philippi	10
MARTIN, Louis D.—C. Jacobs, as administrator, &c.	84
MALONE, John—B. Craig	169
MARCUS, Leopold and Marvin—B. M. Ewing and others	223
McMYLER, Michael—Childe H. Childs and another	2,262
McCAFFREY, Peter—D. M. Koehler, costs	42
McCULLOGH, Archibald, Jr.—I. and J. Heineman	204
WOOD, Marvin F.—S. Messer	1,454
YACHIN, Gregory—The International Shirt and Collar Company	272
NEWMAN, Isaac—I. Pick	19
NICHOLS, Charles H.—S. B. Vunck	129
NAFIS, Ellen A.—M. S. Dunkin	5,642
NERJES, George A. and Henry J.—J. Stahl and others	78
NICHOLSON, James E.—Collins Jute Company	29
O'CONNELL, Dennis—James J. Cooke	65
PIERCE, Kate E.—The George N. Pierce Company	87
ROBERTS, Rosalia—A. A. Roberts, costs	88
ROUSS, Charles B.—E. J. Maxwell	167
ROHRIG, William F.—Sylvester Wager	543
ROSENTHAL, Isaac W., and Edward B. Walton, as attorneys and managers—James W. Wheelock	2,156
RANDEL, Leo—New York News Publishing Company	118
RAUBITSCHEK, Max H.—Franklin National Bank of New York	1,082
STIVERS, Jerome—Louis and Emma Krug	126
STRAUCH, Christian—Bourbon County Distilling Company	78
SNOW, John L.—New York Printing Company	32
SPIGEL, Herman, and Frank Bischoff—The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company	119
SPEGEL, Hermann—J. S. Auer	161
STETTHEIMER, Henrietta B., and David Bettman—The Bank of America	1,027
THE ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN—A. D. Farmer & Son Type Foundry Company	1,691
TURNER, John and John W.—E. P. Hatch	451
TURNER, Howard E.—Alice A. Turner, costs	52
T. NEW ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING Company—J. K. Wright	158
THEISE, Mortimer M.—A. Van Beuren and another	800
THORNTON, John—E. J. Plock	79
SMITH, William J.—D. B. Tamagno	85
SMITH, Terence A.—J. Dooley	827
VOGT, Christ, and John D. Garves—J. Kulla	88
VINCENT, William E. D.—J. Carr	657
SMITH, Jefferson P.—J. R. Townsend and another, executors	2,597
WERNER, John—B. M. Ewing and others	206
WILCOX, Lucille—A. C. C. Hays	501
WISSIG, Louisa—Deutsch Amerikanische Schuetzen Gellesschaft, costs	73
WILSON, or McGuire, Louise—M. F. Smith and another	385
WALTERS, Dora—Obermeyer & Liebmann	3,472
WALTERS, Frederick—Obermeyer & Liebmann	618

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O K prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	3 9-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Butter, creamery, Western	.22

CHICAGO, April 6.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 91@95½c; No. 2 red, $1.03¼@$1.04½; No. 2 corn, 29⅛@29¼c; No. 2 yellow, 29⅛@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; N. W., $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $9.90@$9.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.22½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.69; granulated, $5.18@$5.38.

COTTON.

The cotton market was at the mercy of political news, with speculation restricted, as in several weeks past, to the professional element. Throughout the forenoon fluctuations were narrow and the market devoid of feature worthy of mention. After opening steady, with prices 1 point lower to 2 points higher, there was an advance to a net gain of 2@3 points on light foreign buying and some local covering, in response to favorable English cables. Later in the forenoon prices gave way under scattered selling by scalpers, and by midday Tuesday night's prices were current. About the middle of the afternoon, however, business became more active and the market decidedly steadier on local buying started by the report that the President would send no message to Congress until Monday, and a rumor that Consul General Lee had not left Havana. The market was finally steady at a net advance of 2@4 points. Total sales futures, 54,700 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.94@5.95
May	5.95	5.99	5.95	5.98@5.99
June	6.00	6.01	5.98	6.01@6.02
July	6.02	6.06	6.02	6.05@6.06
August	6.04	6.08	6.03	6.07@[illegible]
September	6.02	6.04	6.02	6.04@6.06
October	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.04@6.06
November	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.06
December	6.05	6.07	6.04	6.06@6.07
January	6.07	6.08	6.05	6.08@6.10

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅝@5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 321s; January-February, 321s; April, 323½b; April-May, 323½b; May-June, 323½b; June-July, 324s; July-August, [illegible]; August-September, [illegible]; September-October, 322½s; October-November, 321½s; November-December, [illegible]

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	101⅝	101⅝	100⅝	[illegible]
July	88¾	89¾	87 15-16	[illegible]
September	81½	81⅝	80¾	[illegible]
Corn—				
May	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	[illegible]
July	35½	35⅝	35⅛	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	105	105	105	[illegible]
July	86	86⅝	84 7-16	[illegible]
September	78	78⅛	76⅝	[illegible]
Corn—				
May	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	[illegible]
July	31½	31 9-16	30⅞	[illegible]
September	32⅝	32¾	32	32
Oats—				
May	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	[illegible]
July	23 9-16	23 9-16	23⅛	[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The suspense incident to conflicting rumors from Washington in connection with the Cuban matter kept the wheat market in a somewhat nervous and unsettled condition all day. Other influences from time to time diverted attention, but speculative feeling always got back to the principal topic of interest, and the main swing of prices was almost entirely in line with Washington developments. Opening somewhat higher, in sympathy with foreign markets and a surprising drop in consols, the market was assailed by a multitude of selling orders, coming from both longs and shorts, and based largely upon weakness in stocks, as the outcome of a prospective warlike message from the President. The July option here broke nearly 2c a bushel before offerings were exhausted, and then a slight reactionary period ensued, which expanded into quite a sharp rally near the close on the announcement that the message would not be made public before Monday. Final prices for the day were ⅛@⅜c lower on near months and ⅛@¼c higher on late positions.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.—May, [illegible]; July, 94⅞c, on track; No. 1 hard, $1; No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 Northern, 95c.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—No. 1 Northern, 99¼c; No. 2 Northern, 97½c; May, $1.00¼; July, 97⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30¾c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32¾c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58½c, free on board, afloat; 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding quoted 38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation; 36¼c, New York do. and 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $5.15@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.65@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20. CORNMEAL — Kilndried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@80c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 87½c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $16.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7¾@7⅞c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western, S. P., 6¾@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—5.55c, nominal; city lard, 5.15c; refined, South America, 6.25c; Continent, 5.85c; Brazil, kegs, 7.35c; compound, city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c asked; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The bear crowd succeeded in checking the advance in coffee and scored a sharp break early in the afternoon. Trading was again heavy, with the market at times excited and feverish. Owing to a failure of European markets to respond as expected, the first call developed a barely steady feeling, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. There was a further loss of 5@10 points later in the forenoon under selling by foreign representatives and some taking of profits by local traders who purchased on the bulge of yesterday. The feature of the day came shortly after the noon hour, when prices tumbled 20@35 points under active liquidation and some bear selling. During the rest of the afternoon the market was unsettled, with the tendency downward. The belief grew on 'Change that war with Spain might yet be avoided, and that after all no tax would be placed upon coffee. The list closed weak at a net loss of 25 to 55 points. Total sales futures of 54,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.30	6.30	6.30	5.75@5.8[illegible]
May	6.30	6.30	5.75	5.70@5.7[illegible]
June	6.10	6.10	5.65	5.65@5.70
July	6.05	6.10	5.75	5.70@5.75
August	6.00	6.00	5.70	5.70@5.80
September	6.05	6.10	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	6.05	6.05	5.85	5.75@5.85
November	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.75@5.85
December	6.10	6.10	5.90	5.80@5.85
January	6.10	6.10	5.95	5.85@5.90
February	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.85@5.95
March	6.15	6.15	5.95	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$100. Hamburg, ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre, ½@¾f net higher; total sales, 15,000 bags. January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 37.75; April, 36.00; May, 36.00; June, 36.00; July, 36.25; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 37.00; December, 37.25. Rio—No. 7, 8$975.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c. Linseed—American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c. Lard oil, choice, 43@44c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine, medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40@42c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 49@50c; Eastern, No. 2, 45@47c; Valley, No. 1, 46@47c; Valley, No. 2, 43c; Valley, No. 3, 40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52@53c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 48@49c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 42@43c.

METALS.

Iron, 6.65@6.85c; copper, 11.90@12.10c; tin, 14.35@14.45; lead, 3.67½@3.70; spelter, 4.25@4.35c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60; oil, barrels, $2.90; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 31½@32c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 6.—Turpentine, 26⅞. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.40; H, $1.50; I, K, $1.55; M, $1.60; N, $1.70; WG, $1.80; WW, $1.95.

WILMINGTON, April 6.—Turpentine, 26½@27c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, April 6.—Turpentine, 26½. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.65@$5.15; tops, $5.50; oxen, $4@$4.50; bulls, $3@$4; cows, $2@$4.

CALVES—Veals, poor to choice, $4@$6.50; a few extras, $6.75; fed calves, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 7@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Wool sheep, $4@$5.25; clipped do. $3.75@$4.50; wool lambs, $6@$6.30; clipped do. $5@$5.37½; Spring lambs, $2.50@$6 each.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.35.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Small Properties the Only Business Among Brokers—Little Interest in the Salesroom.

[illegible] Lehman Frist has sold for Samuel Hoffman, to John H. Smith, the three-story dwelling 157 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Seven lots near Garden City, L. I., were given in part payment.

Jacob Munck has sold to H. L. Wolfe, for [illegible] $53,000, the five-story brownstone-front flat, 483 Columbus Avenue, 25.6 by 100.

It is reported that the Van Buren estate has leased to a builder for a long term of years the plot, 103 by 100, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and that plans are already in preparation for a twelve-story building to be erected on the site.

Wielandt & Roth have purchased the old buildings 603 and 605 Sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Charles Weinstein has bought, for improvement, the old building 29 Lewis Street, 25 by 100.

John Dorn has sold to John Sherman, for $28,500, the four-story brick dwelling 124 East Fourth Street, 25 by 72.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Max Marx, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 18 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Theodore W. Todd, for $10,000, the plot northerly corner of Suburban Street and Hull Avenue, 78 by 118 by 48 by 124.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Improvement Company, for $56,640, the two four-story brick dwellings 318 and 320 West Ninety-first Street, each 20 by 100.8.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Josephine H. Jenney, for $7,000, the three-story brick dwelling 27 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 17.6 by 90.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $7,200, the plot, with one-story frame buildings, Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 215 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

William W. Fogg sold, by order of the Surrogate, to Peter Daly, for $15,000, the two three-story brick dwellings 3,225 and 3,227 Third Avenue, 25 and 24, respectively, by 96.

Archibald C. Haynes & Co., managers of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, have rented for a term the entire seventh floor of the Continental Building, 44 to 48 Cedar Street.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 92.9 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, three-story frame tenement, with store, and a one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,976.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, Charles C. Dickinson, assignee, 26 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story stone-front store; 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story stone-front dwelling; 146 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100, two and three story brick building; all title and interest of Eugene M. Earle in the foregoing parcels.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 115, 117, and 119 Greenwich Avenue, northwest corner of Jane Street, each 27.5 by 70 and irregular, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; 446 and 448 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 208 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 and 16.6, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements; 435 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 25.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 16 and 18 West Sixtieth Street, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $62,896.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,374 Lexington Avenue, west side, 34.4 feet south of Ninety-first Street, 18.7 by 88.3, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,705.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, James B. Campbell, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of centre line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 60 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,223.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 18 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,321; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 24 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling, all title and interest of John G. and Florence I. Silver, on Dec. 18, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for eleven three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 16 and 20 by 50, Alonzo B. Kight of Morristown, N. J., owner and architect; cost, $143,000.

Nos. 155 and 157 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick business building, 31 by 91.4, David Steiner of 217 Mercer Street, owner; George H. Van Auken, architect; cost, $24,000.

No. 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 79.6, David Steiner, owner; George H. Van Auken, architect; cost, $28,000.

Eighty-first Street, north side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.5 by 88, Charles Ast of 1,528 Avenue A, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 296 to 302 Central Park West, for a seven-story brick and stone hotel, 100.8 by 100, Francis V. N. Burling, owner; John R. Hinchman of 393 West End Avenue, architect; cost, $240,000.

No. 110 Manhattan Avenue, for a two-story brick hospital, 55 by 31, Half Orphan Asylum of 110 Manhattan Avenue, owner; John B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 2,195 Third Avenue, for a three-story brick bakery, 25 by 75, M. T. & J. H. Purdy of 2,195 Third Avenue, owners; B. & J. T. Walther, architects; cost, $20,000.

Hampden Street, south side, 100 feet west of Andrews Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 27.6 by 57.4, Lizzie B. Cleverdon of 485 Mount Hope Place, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 57.6 feet east of Webster Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 60, Charles Scheib of 676 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $50,000.

Webster Avenue, southwest corner of Two Hundred and First Street, for a two and one story frame dwelling, with store, 46.2 by 100.1, Noah C. Rogers of 47 West Eighty-first Street, owner; Harry T. Howells of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Byron Street, west side, 125 feet north of Kossuth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 28, Edward Breen of 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

Main Street, east side, 50 feet south of Brauduon Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 25 by 55, Smith & Springsteel, owners; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $8,600.

Grand Avenue, east side, 1,441 feet north of St. James Street, for two two-story frame dwellings and stable, 31 by 50, Alfred Ericson of 1,496 Minford Place, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

Forest Avenue, southwest corner of Lyman Lane, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 67.2, William Hughes of 3,101 Third Avenue, owner; Adolph Pfeiffer of 826 Elton Avenue, architect; cost, $13,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 20 by 80, Mary Schafer of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $15,000.

Home Street, southeast corner of Fox Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21.4 by 58, Peter J. Stumpf of 1,209 Hoe Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $5,000.

Home Street, south side, 21.4 feet east of Fox Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 54, Peter J. Stumpf, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

[illegible] Nassau Street, to a five-story and [illegible] brick and stone office building; [illegible] Life Insurance Company, owner; [illegible] & Simon of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

[illegible] Second Avenue, to a four-story brick [illegible], with store; B. Berkowsky, owner; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Street, [illegible]; cost, $[illegible].

[illegible] Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Peter Kane of 126 East Seventieth Street, owner; H. C. Pelton, architect; cost, $500.

111 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, with stores; A. M. Hageman, owner; James S. Maher of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

37 West Twenty-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; J. G. Buckley, owner; R. F. Hatfield of 31 Pine Street, architect; cost, $1,250.

205 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; R. D. Greene of 173 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $850.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 330 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Margaret Gerrity, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 164 feet north of Elm Street, to a two-story frame shop; P. & T. Butler, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 6.

BAXTER ST, 140, 24.10x78.5x24.10x80.4; William H. Hastings and others, executors to Mary E. Hastings and others	18,000
BAXTER ST, 140, 24.10x78.5x24.10x80.4; William H. Hastings and wife to Mary E. Hastings and others, 1-5 part	1
BLEECKER ST, 161, n s, 21x75; Amos F. Eno to Amos F. Eno and others, executors	1
CENTRE ST, 218, 28x35.8x28.8x37.8; William H. Hastings and others, executors, to Mary E. Hastings and others	23,000
CENTRE ST, 208, 25x44x26x44.6; William H. Hastings and others, executors, to Mary E. Hastings and others	27,050
CENTRE ST, 208, s e s, 25x44x26x44.6; William H. Hastings and wife to Mary E. Hastings and others, 1-5 part	1
CENTRE ST, 218, 28.7x35.8x28.8x37.8; William H. Hastings and wife to Mary E. Hastings and others, 1-5 part	1
DIVISION ST, s s, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x— to East Broadway; Jonas Weil and others to Annie Roggen	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 45, w s, 25x100; George W. Fanning and wife to Rosi Resler	1
ELM ST, 142, w s, 25x73.10; William G. Choate, referee, to Samuel H. Stone	24,200
ELM ST, 142, w s, 25x73.10; Fernando Baltes, as executor, to Samuel H. Stone	15,000
GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft n of Clinton Place, 75x100; Andrew J. Connick and wife to Virginia T. Mollenauer	1
GREAT JONES ST, 30, 25.8x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another	100
JACKSON AV, e s, 98.10 ft s of 166th St, 20x77.8; George Bechmann to Peter G. Malchow and another	7,700
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 125.11x75x irregular; John Glass, Jr., to Orrin D. Person	1
LOTS 33 AND 34, Map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Anna T. E. Sentz to Clara Schumann	400
MADISON ST, n s, 12.6 ft w of Scammel St, 16.9x29.4; Sarah Gray to Nathan P. Waldman	1
MADISON ST, 329 to 333, and 21 and 23 Scammel St; Nathan P. Waldman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
MELROSE AV, n w corner of 157th St, 101.9x49x101.8x49; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Ellen J. Taylor	1
PEARL ST, 442, 25x106.9x25x109.3; Abraham Kaufmann and wife to Michael J. Mahoney and another	1
PRIVATE ROAD, e s w of Old Albany Road, 50x100, adjoining farm of Joseph Delafield; Frank F. Fitzpatrick and others to John Fitzpatrick	1
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 134th St, 8.8x—x84.8x150; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Robert Hall and another	11,000
TELLER AV, s e s, 474.1 ft n e of 169th St, 50x80.7x50x80.11; Ephraim B. Levy to Amanda J. J. Kasper	2,200
TIFFANY ST, n e corner of 167th St, 82.11x75.9x18x82.2; Tiffany St, s w corner of 167th St, 94.6x88.6x75x89.2; Constance M. L. Miller, individually, and as executor, to Joseph E. Mount	1
TILDEN, or ASH, AV, n e corner of 2d St, 121x199x irregular, William's Bridge; Michael Murtha and wife to Octavia C. Happoldt	1
UNCAS ST, s s, Lot 309, map of Welton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 50x125; Trustees of the Deutsch Evangelisch-Lutherische St. Paulus Gemeinde zu East Morrisania, to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Adalbert	4,600
WASHINGTON ST, 744, w s, 21.5x81; Charles Smith to Emma Kyle	1
WASHINGTON ST, 515, e s, 21.3x56.6x21.2x56.6; Samuel Strasburger, referee, to Domenico Garafalo	9,500
WILLET ST, e s, 112.6 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Adolf Schlesinger to Rosi Resler	1
4TH ST, 25 East, with strip on e s; Henry Metzger and others to Elias Kempner	21,000
4TH ST, 25 East; 21x127.4x21x126.4; Aurelia Lowy and another to Elias Kempner	1
5TH AV, s w corner of 10th St, 92.3x126; Amos F. Eno to Amos F. Eno and others, executors	1
7TH ST, n s, 253 ft e of Avenue B, 20x80.8x21.5x80.11; 7th St, n s, 273 ft e of Avenue B, 20x96.6x21.5x88.8, interior lot, centre line, between 7th and 8th Sts, 242 ft e of Avenue B, runs e 46.4x s 2.8x w 49.10x n 21.8; 8th St, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x112.10; Leopold Adler and wife to the State Bank	1
7TH ST, 199, n s, 253 ft e of Avenue B; 7th St, n s, 273 ft e of Avenue B, 20x96.6x21.6x88.8; interior lot, centre line of block between 7th and 8th Sts, and 242.2 ft e of Avenue B, runs e 46.4x52.8x w 49.10x n 21.8 ft; Belle Bloch to Leopold Adler	1
8TH AV, s s, Lot 909, map of Village of Wakefield; George C. Allen and others to Margaret Germain	1
8TH ST, s s, e ¼ of Lot 909, map of the Village of Wakefield; Margaret Germain to Elizabeth Kilsheimer	1
11TH ST, 34 West, 22x94.10; William E. Ver Planck to Virginia E. Ver Planck	10
18TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x92; Catherine E. Ecker and another to Charlotte Ecker	1
18TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x92; Charlotte E. Ecker and another to Charlotte Ecker, ½ part	1
23D ST, s s, 48 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, to Gilbert M. Speir	1,500
34TH ST, n e corner of 10th Av, 20.10x74.1; William J. Devlin to Meyer Greenberg	1
35TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 11th Av, 30x74.1; Elisabetha Reckhardt and another to Henry Reckhardt	1
49TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of 11th Av, 149.10x123.7x irregular; John Wallace to Pabst Brewing Company	48,000
49TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of 11th Av, 149.10x123.7x irregular; the Bank for Savings, City of New York, to John Wallace	43,750
80TH ST, n s, 217 ft w of West End Av, 24x66; Clarence F. True and wife to Anne P. Luquer	100
81ST ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Patrick Curley and wife to Charles Ast	10
95TH ST, 131 West, 17x100.8; Jennie M. Tompkins to Clarence M. Fowler	100
98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x145x29.10x140.3; Jacob Batcherer to Jacob A. Zimmermann and another	100
102D ST, 151 West, 25x100.11; Edward Weiss to John Peters	26,500
106TH ST, s s, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; John C. Coleman, referee, to James Miller	11,400
120TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 5th Av, 80x100; Robert J. Tracy to James Everard	100
164TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x105.10; William E. Horton, referee, to William H. Platt	2,675
164TH ST, 465 West, 25x105.10; William E. Horton, referee, to William H. Platt	1,725

Recorded Leases.

AMES, John S., to Rudolf O. Trueb and another; 588 and 590 Broadway, 3¼ years	$2,500
BALDWIN, Nathan A., as committee, to Rosina Koenig; 6th St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97, 5 years	650
DIMICK, Jeremiah W., Jr., to Mary Johnston; 588 Water St, 5 years	375
FRIEDNESTEIN, Simon, to Anna Hoffmann; 10 Rivington St, 3 years	1,200
HAWES, Benjamin F., to Adolf Seelig; Broadway, s w corner of 13th St, 5 years 5½ months	1,200
JONES, Adelaide M., and others to Jacob Jacobs and another; 510 Pearl St, 3 years	1,400
KATZ, Mary, to Theodore Keller; 165 Avenue B, 5 years	504
McGRATH, John J., to Nic Troiano; Alexander Av, n e corner of 138th St, 3 years	420
O'GRADY, Ellen, to Max R. Snabel; 184 Varick St, and 256 Spring St, 5 years	2,100
SCHEFERS, Elizabeth, to Charles Corneth; 459 6th Av, 3 years	3,000
SCHWARZ, Daniel, to John Benkler; 170 Avenue A, 3 years	600
STRAUSS, Aaron, to Isaac Rosenthal; Houston St, n w corner of Wooster St, 3 years	1,644
WOLFF, Julius, to Patrick Hughes; 315 East 48th St, 5 years	384

Recorded Mortgages.

AST, Charles, to Patrick Curley; n s of 81st St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	$3,825
AST, Charles, to Patrick Curley; n s of 81st St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, installments	12,000
ALLAN, John, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 129th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	3,000
BADER, Elizabeth and Katharine, to John and Mathias Haffen; Lot 27, map of building lots in Village of Morrisania, east of Morse Av, 1 year	500
COHEN, Mary and Jacob, to Isaac Edelmuth; 336 East 4th St, 5 years	9,000
ENGELKEN, Cord, to The Franklin Savings Bank; 558 West 36th St, 2 years	7,000
FITZPATRICK, John, to John Parsons; e s of the private road at the n w corner of the land of Caleb Van Tassel, 1 year	250
FOWLER, Clarence M., to Marcus Nathan; n s of 95th St, 316 ft w of Columbus Av	2,500
GREENBERG, Meyer, to John J. Buckley; n e corner of 34th St and 10th Av, installments	6,300
GAUDY, Francis, to Mary J. Jostin; n s of 7th St, 105 ft e of Avenue D, 1 year	2,500
HAPPOLDT, Octavia C., to John I. Brooks, Jr.; n e corner of Tilden or Ash Av and 2d St, 121x199 to Beach Av, x 2 to street, x 181, 3 years	1,500
HUNER, Sophia D., to the German Savings Bank; 169 West 102d St, 1 year	18,500
HUNER, Sophia D., to Anna M. Huner; n s of 102d St, 300.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	3,000
JACOBOWITZ, David, to the New York City Mission and Tract Society; 148 Ridge St, 5 years	12,000
JACOBOWITZ, David, to Charlotte Hastort; e s of Ridge St, 100 ft n of Stanton St, installments	7,500
KASPER, Amanda J. J., to Ephraim B. Levy; n e s of Teller Av, 474.1 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years	600
KEMPNER, Elias, to Mary Metzger and another, executors, &c.; 25 East 4th St, 3 years	12,600
KUNOLD, Katie, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 364 Amsterdam Av, 5 years	15,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Nathan P. Waldman; 329 to 333 Madison St, and 21 and 23 Scammel St, 1½ years	15,000
MALCHOW, Peter G. and Catherine, to George Bachmann; e s of Jackson Av, 98.10 ft s of 166th St, 3 years	700
MARTIN, Jere N., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 1st Av, 27.2 ft s of 86th St, 1 year	3,000
MEEHAN, Eliza, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 426 Cherry St, 3 years	2,000
MOLLENHAUER, Virginia T., to Andrew J. Connick; e s of Grand Av, 25 ft n of Clinton Place, 3 years	1,950
NEILL, Margaret, to John Reiner; w s of Chisholm St, Lots 13 and 14, map of the property of William Birrell, 23d Ward, 3 years	2,500
NEUENDORFFER, Carl, to William Mylius; s s of 147th St, 175 ft w of the Boulevard, 2½ years	4,000
RALEIGH, Alice A., to Ellen J. Ahern, guardian, &c.; w s of Roosevelt St, 60 ft n of Water St, 3 years	500
RESLER, Rosi, to George W. Fanning; 51 Eldridge St, 2 years	2,000
RESLER, Rosi, to Adolph Schlesinger; 51 Eldridge St, installments	10,000
RESLER, Rosi, to Henri Strasbourger; 51 Eldridge St, installments	16,000
RESLER, Rosi, to Helena Bernstein; e s of Willett St, 112.6 ft n of Broome St, 2½ years	2,500
RESLER, Rosi, to Adolph Schlesinger; e s of Willett St, 112.6 ft n of Broome St, installments	15,000
ROGGEN, Annie, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; s s of Division St, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, installments	8,000
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. Adalbert to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lot 309, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, 1 year	2,300
ROUSSEAU, Louis and Ellen, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 316, Block I of amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year	1,100
SAVAGE, John, to Beadleston & Woerz; 467 3d Av, leasehold, demand	5,000
SCHILS, Charles, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 366 Amsterdam Av, 5 years	15,000
SMITH, John B., and another to Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York; 123 and 125 West 28th St, 1 year	40,000
STEWART, Perez M., and another to Mrs. Mary Lewis; n s of 107th St, 122 ft e of Riverside Drive, and 4 adjoining lots, (five mortgages,) 3 years	125,000
STIFTER, Sanford B., to Leopold Grinberg and another; 452 West 17th St, installments	2,000
STONE, Samuel H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 142 Elm St, 3 years	18,000
TAYLOR, Ellen J., to Enoch C. Bell; n w corner of 157th St and Melrose Av, demand	24,000
WASHBURN, Elizabeth F. and Francis, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 129th St, 262.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	1,000
WHITE, Pauline E., to Martin L. Rutherfurd; n s of 91st St, 315.1 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years	22,000
WHITE, Pauline E., to William R. Rose; n s of 91st St, 315.1 ft e of 5th Av, demand	1,150
WIEGAND, Peter, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 288, Block H of amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	950

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Annie Samuelson	$1,546
ARENT, Simon, and others, executors, to Louis K. Gould, (two mortgages)	Nominal
CLARK, Louis, Jr., to Philip Weinberg	$2,500
COOK, Josephine, to Julia A. Morris	2,500
EARLEY, Martin J., to Louis Jacobson	1,000
KENNY, James, to Isadore A. Lester	100
KNAUF, Charles, to Hudson P. Rose, (three assignments)	Nom.
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Charles Lowenfeld	8,147
MARTIN, Jere N., executor, to Bessie Meares, (two assignments)	17,000
MICHAEL, Lena, and another, executors, &c., to Mortimer K. Flagg	Nom.
MUIR, James, executor, &c., to James Muir	Nominal
MURRAY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company to William Larder	Nom.
OELSNER, Rudolph, to Ida M. Turner	524
RANSOM, Rastus S., to Simon Arendt and others, executors, &c. (two mortgages)	Nominal
STIEFEL, Isaac, to Sara Rothgiesser	5,056
THE SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL of the City of New York to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Gilbert M. Furman	50,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	185,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, &c.	18,000
TODD, Judson S., to Rosette S. Ford	Nominal
WAGNER, Peter, to Alwin Eisert	Nom.
WERNER, Louis F. and Laura, to Mathias Goeren and another	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

KELLY ST, w s, 165 ft s of 165th St, 100.8x100; William T. Hockey against Annie Bentz, owner and contractor	$242
NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against Louis Lese, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor	298
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 58x100; Dimock & Finck Company against Robert Pickens, owner; Philip H. Becker, contractor	185
WEST END AV, s w corner of 107th St, 50x100; Antonio G. Pucci against Frederick Klingmann, owner and contractor	800
9TH ST, 54 to 58 East; the Willson & Adams Company against Louis Korn, owner; Frederick Klingman, contractor	325
127TH ST, 122 and 124 East; Frederick J. Kloes against George Jenkins, owner and contractor	117
84TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 321.4x102.2; H. B. Coho & Co. against the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, owner; Laura F. Mulhern, contractor	385

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

Melrose Av, n w corner of 157th St, 101.9x49; Enoch C. Bell, with Ellen J. Taylor, fifteen payments	24,000

Lis Pendens.

FLETCHER, (or 182D) ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 101x152x129.6x148; William Coogan against Henry B. Heylman and another, (foreclosure of lien;) attorney, J. I. Berry.

FRANKLIN AV, s e corner of Woodruff Av, 100x150; Andrew J. Wightman against Robert Forrest and others, (foreclosure of lien;) attorney, A. G. Vanderpoel.

GRAND ST, 484; Richard J. Herbert and others against Thomas H. Herbert and others, (partition;) attorney, H. M. T. Beekman.

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Union Square, 50x103.3; New York Life Insurance Company against Jennie N. Zucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

22D ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Sarah C. Kennagh against Cecily Collins, (dower;) attorney, E. W. Brenen.

71ST ST, n s, 190 ft e of West End Av, 17x92.2; The Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New York against Eliza Mills and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

123D ST, s s, 128.1 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x101; Virginia L. Dunham against Pauline Ginsburg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Skidmore.

164TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x105.10; John J. Farrell, as receiver, &c., against Richard J. Cullen, (amended foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, J. H. Hull.

172D ST, s w corner of Bathgate Av, 50x110; Felix Krupp against Maggie A. Osborne, or Deen, (action to recover a judgment;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, April 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J. Room 124 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Civil causes. (Jury)

88—Nelson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
47—Stillwell vs. Flint.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh & H. R. R.
51—Yawtok vs. Block.
52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
56—Green vs. Manhattan Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
80—Coe Brass Mfg. Co. vs. Cooper.
109—Ferguson vs. Tate.
110—Niehaus vs. Detwiller & Street Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
121—Florida C. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
124—Int. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.
125—Barr vs. Sun Ptg. & Pub. Assn.
126—Reed vs. Campbell.
128—Johnson vs. Wood.
129—Seely vs. Tiffany & Co.
131—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
132—Woolston vs. Spengler.
134—U. S. vs. Scott Stamp Co.
137—Beck vs. Bremmer.
138—Flinn vs. Con. Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.
141—Stewart vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
142—Morten vs. Morning Journal Association.
143—Paynton vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
144—Domico vs. Katz.
145—Adams vs. Wiggins.
146—Kunkle vs. Dry Goods Chronicle Co.
147—Liquori vs. Driscoll.
148—Hill vs. Matthews.
149—Silver Peak Mines vs. Hanchett.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
151—Dick vs. Janeway.
152—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.
93—Beard Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm.
83—U. S. vs. derrick Monarch.
86—U. S. vs. derrick Will.
71—Shorab vs. steamboat McDonald.
20—Bartram vs. bark Nineveh.
84—Morris & Co. Dredging Co. vs. tug Transfer No. 5.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
117—Thompson vs. tug Eddie H. Garrison.
118—Maffson vs. bark Pactolus.
119—Dailey vs. Mayor, &c.
121—Luckenbach Wrecking Co. vs. barge City of Montreal.
122—Bleecker vs. S. S. Kensington.
123—Kipp vs. S. S. Allegheny.
124—Wohlke vs. S. S. New York.
125—Gunkle vs. S. S. Segurança.
126—Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug F. P. Neer.
127—Macy vs. Perry.
128—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Penn. Ry.
129—Hays vs. Flint.
130—Downer vs. City of New York.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

65—Ham vs. Densmore.
68—Dale vs. Crawford.
22—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
16—Hone vs. Nagele.
26—Crocker-Wheeler Co. vs. Johns-Pratt Co.
45—Kelly vs. Smith.
74—Ennis vs. Meyers.
82—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
86—Columbia Bank vs. Bernheimer.
90—Christopher vs. Langdon & Granger Brewing Co.
94—Levy vs. Harris.
95—Caponigri vs. Altieri.
96—Sooysmith & Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
98—Ransom vs. Walt.
100—Arnot vs. Birch.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Meseritz vs. Hoft.
2—Struth vs. Campion.
3—Riddle vs. Doctor.
4—Cooper vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.
5—People, &c., vs. Miller.
6—Lichtenstein Bros. Co. vs. Marum.
7—Jackson vs. Koehler.
8—Bardon vs. Cohn.
9—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham Nat. Bank.
10—Wright vs. Burstem.
11—Steinhardt vs. Baker.
12—In re Hall.
13—Brown vs. Morrison.
14—Daly vs. Williams.
15—Washburn vs. Adams.
16—Anderson vs. Herrmann.
17—J. T. Huner Co. vs. O'Connor.
18—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
19—In re Martin.
20—Mount vs. Mount.
21—In re 54 and 56 West 3d St.
22—Caldwell vs. Gorman.
23—Vaughan vs. Haviland.
24—Anderson vs. E. de Brackeleer & Co.
25—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. same.
26—Mulberry vs. Lippman.
27—Lippman vs. Levison.
28—Hertzfeld vs. Reinach.
29—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bailey.
30—McGinty vs. Throp.
31—Bischoff Print'g Pr. Co. vs. Greenbaum.
32—Hahn vs. Police Commissioners.
33—Toscam vs. Avon.
34—Treskow vs. Treskow.
35—Mason vs. Morgan.
36—Delafield vs. Van Kleeck.
37—Cisco vs. Johnson.
38—Union Dist. Co. vs. Rosenham.
39—Haynes vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.
40—In re Cook.
41—People, &c., vs. Canal St. Bk.
42—In re Knickerbocker Trust Co.
43—In re Am. Reduction Co.
44—In re Union Avenue.
45—In re Bergen Avenue.
46—Uhlig vs. Brinbey.
47—Siwitzky vs. Siwitzky.
48—Pillington vs. Pillington.
49—Bacon & Libby vs. Kalish.
50—Merchants' Exch'nge Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
51—West. Nat. Bk. vs. same.
52—In re Hinds.
53—Wiegers vs. Schneider.
54—Barry vs. Block.
55—Thompson vs. Thompson.
56—Leffler vs. City of N. Y.
57—In re Consolidated Trust.
58—Weil vs. Brandenstein.
59—Landon vs. Stearns.
60—Hanscheid vs. Hanscheld.
61—Sizer vs. Campbell.
62—Sheehy vs. Regan.
63—Boyce vs. Boyce.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Marion Avenue.
2—In re Andrews.
3—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
4—Kennedy vs. Heesemann.
5—Hoffman vs. Spratt.
6—Joseph vs. Joseph.
Demurrers.
717—Faust vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
720—Sparkman vs. Atlantic Construc. Co.
728—Olin vs. Arendt.
729—Same vs. same.
730—Same vs. same.
731—Friedell vs. Franklin Trust Co.
736—Third Nat. Bank vs. Voorhees.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
685—Stevens vs. Hein.
Preferred Causes.
6460—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Sands.
6650—Dawson vs. Decker.
6651—Ely vs. same.
6720—Essen vs. Avellone.
6724—Same vs. same.
6725—Same vs. same.
6726—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
6341—Rossut vs. Ernst.
5097—Hayden vs. Simons.
5922—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
5434—Manahan vs. Manahan.
6600—Beecroft vs. Beecroft.
6471—Occidental Oil Co. vs. Union Oil Co.
5319—Cumings vs. Tamsen.
6023—Scharmon vs. Foley.
6531—Schaman vs. Schoell.
6533—Spritzer vs. Spritzer.
6559—Foshay vs. Foshay.
6596—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6306—Oelsner vs. Anderson.
6428—Tuthill vs. Sheffield Farms Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6453—Allen vs. Allen.
6465—Reynolds vs. Brown.
6495—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Dolterweich.
6500—Person vs. Blumenthal.
5968—Cary vs. Hoffman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6603.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned to Monday April 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred Causes.

9987—Wannemaker vs. Naile.
12798—Hersfeld vs. Strauss.
14260—Sigel vs. Mayor, &c.
15093—De Jora vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15630—Fuller vs. Edson.
15696—Katz vs. Kreiter.
15697—Low Chow vs. Hin Kong.
15722—Fuller vs. Alloway.
15864—Bettenhasser vs. Templars of Liberty.
15683—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co.
15777—August vs. O'Brien.
15568—Kiernan vs. Hyde.
15598—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. McKane.
11746—Simonson vs. Lipman.
13839—Kweit vs. Man. Ry. Co.
15563—Seggerman vs. Swords.
12229—Deary vs. Williams.
12810—O'Brein vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
13118—Nassau Bank vs. Rosenbault.
14569—Vatopka vs. Morris Amusement Co.
15384—Clark vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15365—Green vs. same.
14975—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Association.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickinson vs. N.Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
5157—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
8962—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7500—Western Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
10488—Quinlan vs. Skelly.
9709—Demarest vs. Oliver.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
9700—Pryor vs. Storke.
10984—Mirick vs. Hemle.
9385—Colton vs. Wallach.
9394—Murphy vs. Dow.
10281—Marks vs. Silberberg.
1151—Reiner vs. Jones.
8326—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
8327—Same vs. same.
9622—Rau vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
9623—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
9455—Kelly vs. Hoffman House.
8611—Oberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4505—McClane vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4506—Hamilton vs. same.
6935—Heiman vs. same.
Inquest.
9465—Rommage vs. Allen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8961—Macklin vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
10667—Williams vs. White.
9105—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Assn.
5676—Reardon vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10816—Kleibisch vs. Siedler.
8608—MacGuire vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9189—O'Beirne vs. Cary.
7991—La Forrest vs. Un. Ry. Co.
7992—Same vs. same.
6196—Manheimer vs. Lacor.
8583—Noll vs. Blandin.
8669—Same vs. Doyne.
8671—Same vs. Vanderhoogt.
8672—Same vs. Stevens.
8673—Same vs. Schloss.
8674—Same vs. Zeller.
8675—Same vs. Emmons.
8676—Same vs. Hendrix.
8677—Same vs. Disselkoen.
8691—Same vs. Finley.
4419—Thompson vs. Proctor.
9145—Cahill vs. Cunningham.
9148—Tribune Asso. vs. Mayor, &c.
9154—East River Gas Co. vs. Lissburger.
9162—Camings vs. Sheridan & Shea Co.
9167—Am. Surety Co. vs. Thomas.
9169—Abrashkin vs. Berger.
6695—Muller vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
6694—Shine vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1342—Richard McGill (No. 1.)
1359—Same (No. 2.)
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
Mary Tready.
William Schreck.
Jette Seligman.
Eliza de Bares de Finlay.
Anne Walsh.
At 11 A. M.
Charles H. Byrne.
Margaret J. Hooper.
At 2 P. M.
Charles F. Winthrop.
George Doyle.
Sarah Van Keuren.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Case on.

1243—Contested will of Henry A. Hurlbut.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

375—Olson vs. Hawley.
532—O'Reilly vs. New Brunswick &c., Steamboat Co.
455—Flaum vs. Ellis.
190—Pattison vs. Sire.
211—Barnes vs. Macopee.
213—Nelson vs. Inglis.
216—Hicks vs. Abbey.
217—Ferris vs. same.
228—Whiteman vs. Worth.
280—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
308—Harlem Light'g Co. vs. Lyons.
314—First Nat. Bank vs. Gilmer.
457—Foise vs. Ullman.
192—Werner vs. Baer.
518—Brown vs. Simon.
524—Hines vs. Schroeder.
1412—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
475—Casper vs. Slater.
365—Phillips vs. Bockholtz.
490—Fink vs. Clark.
539—Kent vs. Commercial Guano Co.
494—Levi vs. Francescani.
495—Bennet vs. Eisenbach.
506—Dunne vs. Stone.
609—Jay vs. Neuberger.
610—Moore vs. same.
596—Garibaldi vs. Bertini.
606—Wolff vs. Wolff.
607—Cooper Mfg. Co. vs. Neuberger.
608—Parsons Mfg. Co. vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

395—Tober vs. Steinard.
951—Rieger vs. Lyons.
1090—Geary vs. Senior.
105—Trenkman vs. Schneider.
441—William McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Heliner.
594—Spaulding vs. Reinecke.
452—Corrigan vs. Schell.
732—Huptel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4646—Vancsa vs. Standard Oil Co.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
188—Dolan vs. Reilly.
829—Galveston Cotton Mills vs. Walter.
669—Case vs. Leavitt.
835—Le Blanc vs. Jordan.
247—York vs. Foster.
93—Tannenbaum vs. Reich.
94—Ehrlich vs. Curley.
95—Dunham vs. McClelland.
103—Enders vs. Heidelbach.
352—Zucca vs. Cohn.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele.
681—Higgins vs. Quinn.
700—Duval vs. Solomon.
4600½—Carrere vs. Dun.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
757—Lynch vs. McClelland.
805—Haffey vs. Bryan.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
907—Foster vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
908—Berman vs. Berry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4859—Press Pub. Co. vs. Schatz.
4564—Zoccolo vs. Bailey.
3610—Bussel vs. Sager.
4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
4362—Weiller vs. Stafford.
4740—Wanamaker vs. Eno.
3969—Kregel vs. Kregel.
2896—Hutchinson vs. Hoyt.
4764—Sullivan vs. Cava.
4529—Farnane vs. Cheshire Lime Co.
4814—Thorne vs. Goodridge.
4669—Eggers vs. Heilmann.
4750—Sommers vs. Haher.
4647—Bowery Bank vs. Murphy.
4555—Rogers vs. Steers.
4598—Employers' Liability Ass. vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
4641—Mosso vs. Brentini.
4746—Mutual Aid Soc., &c., vs. Palarino.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herman for the People.

1—Charles Schlegel.
2—Joseph Byrnes.
3—Jacob Spindler.
John Singer.
4—Maurice Beck.
5—Joseph G. Ames.
6—Sophia C. Smith.
7—Albert Sommer.
8—William Barden,
James Flannigan,
John J. Cunningham.
9—Joseph Borgenricht.
10—Aaron Kohn.
11—Edward Eagan.
12—Luke Butler.
13—Joseph Ayoob.
14—Lawrence Barry.
15—Patrick Morris.
16—Adam Boescher.
17—Thomas Byrnes.
18—John Griffin.
19—Frank Butler,
Robert Gilman.
20—Simon Baum.
21—Juliette Laporte.
22—Annie Ullman.
23—William Schaaf.
24—Frank Murphy.
25—Solomon Ritt.
26—David Brown.
27—Michael Larkin.
28—Ernest Adler.
Pleadings.
1—Trumbull W. Cleaveland.
2—Giovanni Aicimto.
Louis Bacigalupo.
Dominic Labrabico.
3—James Doyle,
William Clancy.
4—Emil Eicha.
5—James Bartley.
6—Bertha Friedman.
7—Peter Marley,
John Connelly.
8—Louis Silverstone.
9—Lewis Levy,
alias Chaim Levie.
10—George Hynes.
11—Walter Elliott,
Thomas Dunn,
alias Thos J. Quinlan, alias Henry M. Quinn.
12—Cornelius Morton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Antonio Trotta,
Pietro Altiere.
2—Frank Ganns.
3—Philip Kaplan.
4—Henry Baumgarten,
James T. Shields.
5—Walter C. Harvey.
6—Edward Johnson.
7—Lena Jeffries.
8—John Corcoran,
Frank Fox,
Thomas Wheeler.
9—Emanuel Jackson.
10—Frank Davis.
11—James Adrian.
12—Morris J. Forgotson.
13—Ignaz Neumayer.
14—Joseph Boulla.
15—Marx Eisenberg.
16—Young Bow.
17—Clara Apisdorf.
18—Joseph K. Buchner.
19—Rosina Cuti.
20—Patrick Hyland.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Louis Berman.
2—Richard Mallon.
3—Louis Marcushon.
4—Neil McCallum.
5—Thaddeus B. Elker.
6—John Martin.
7—James Noonan.
8—Richard McDonald.
9—Abraham Erenberg.
10—Adele Dubois.
11—Joseph Cohen.
12—May Lester.
13—Charles Krumm.
14—James M. Brooks,
Roswell P. Puffer.
15—Hugo Brochhagen.
16—David Docherty.
17—Samuel Curley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—William F. Thompson.
2—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
3—Salvatore Santo
Massa.
4—Martin Holmes.
5—Daniel Irving,
Richard Harvey.
6—Peter Ward,
Michael Higgins.
7—Alexander Merculiano.
8—William Machgan,
Joseph Devine.
9—Elias Trad.
10—James McCann.
11—Frank Spinka.
12—James McDonald.
13—Charles McCarthy.
14—Albert Collins.
15—Isaac Caplan,
Isaac Gurwitz.
16—Gustav Marsall.
17—Frederick H. Ernest.
18—Morris Cohen.
19—Ung Chuck,
Ung Tom.
20—Morris Goldstein.
21—Sadie Goldberg.
22—Louis F. Martens.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Steinfeld—James R. Torrance. Matter of Wheeler—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Jockel vs. McCormack. William A. J. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Herrman vs. Mullen—Charles Wehle. Wagner vs. Steinman—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Williams vs. Imperial Electric Company.—Edward Schenck.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr. J.—Matter of George M. Wheeler—John J. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Werner, J.—Albert S. de Forge vs. Martha A. Ives—George W. Carr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—All causes from the highest number reached up to 4341 will be called on Thursday, April 7, 1898, at 4:30 P. M. in Part I.

The answer must be "ready," or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up; the object being to get rid of causes which are dead, or never to be tried.

Excuses will not be taken on the day calendar unless strictly legal, and presented by affidavit.

JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT, Special Term—Day Calendar Johnson, J.

427—Mahan vs. Mulvaney.
445—Reichert vs. Reichert.
447—Bungardt vs. Bungardt.
455—Frost vs. Worth.
456—Frost vs. Worth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Garretson, J.—Part III.—Dickey, J.—Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.—Part V.—Keogh, J.

3252—Flanagan vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
3326—Simpson vs. Third Av. R. R.
3327, 3328—McGovern vs. same.
3329—Hyland vs. same.
3361—Perry vs. Flor.
2514—Enright vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2739½—Sheridan vs. Ochs.
2844—Orr vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
2798—Searles vs. Van Houten.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2831—Panarella vs. Willis.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
2822—Gorman vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
2842—Jones vs. same.
2218—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
1289—Wolff et al. vs. Pucci.
2975—Tyler vs. Smith.
1975—Winter vs. Eldert.
2677—La Cost vs. Nassau R. R.
2884—Claramella vs. same.
2801—Bachrach vs. same.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith.
947—Kelly vs. Blixt.
2885—Napier vs. City of Brooklyn.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
2598—Trent vs. Central Stamping Co.
3133—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3372—Schott vs. Nassau R. R.
3378—Leiser vs. B. H. R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. same.
3384—McNeill vs. Standard Oil Co.
3396—O'Donnell vs. B. H. R. R.
3405—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
3408—McCormick vs. Reiber et al.
1152-1156—Nassau Bank vs. Stone, Deary, Calder & Robinson.
1361—Southerland vs. Union Railway.
3430—Glynn vs. Tumalty.
3447—Weir vs. Marston.
3451—Gibney vs. Hossman et al.
3460—Marsh vs. Nassau R. R.
3467—Porter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3468—Shepherd vs. same.
3470—Heyerdahl vs. N. Y. and Cuba Steamship Co.
3472—Large vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3480—McDonald vs. Standard Oil Co.
3481—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
3494—Sorenson vs. Pelham Hod Co.

The following causes will be held ready for Friday:

4995—Rogers vs. Pell et al.
2902, 2903—Gerber vs. Bill.
3171, 3220—Keating vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
3507—Cox vs. Fleer.
3516—Partridge vs. Taggart's Paper Co.
3515—Keeler vs. Wiesner.
3518—Kapiron vs. Tucker.
3525—Rowe vs. Nassau R. R.
3529—Paulsen vs. National Bank of Commerce.
3530—Logan et al. vs. Lanzer et al.
3550—Mahen vs. Butler.
3557—Hall vs. City of Brooklyn.
3559—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
3561—Hall vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3571—Roehr vs. Liebman.
3572—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
3574—Goeller vs. Fatman.
3575—Knutsen vs. White.
3584—Pilewski vs. Long Island R. R.
3586—Smith vs. Tassell et al.
3597—Dauer vs. Nassau R. R.
3598½—Arens vs. Buhrs.
3601—Bellinger vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3605—Jakobsen vs. Third Av. R. R.
3606—Brown vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3394—Ennis vs. Frost.
1260—Watts vs. City of Brooklyn.
3514—Seifert vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
3638—Schlifstein vs. Fish.
3639—Wahl vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
3640—Wilson vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
3641—Ambroze vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
3642—Lownsbury vs. N. Y. & Rockaway B'ch R. R.
3643—Gribbin vs. Long Island R. R.
3644—Kiel vs. Levy.
3646-3647—Rolof vs. 3d Av. R. R. et al.
3648—McCormick vs. Long Island R. R.
3649—Munchik vs. Nassau R. R.
3651—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
3652—Bloomingdale vs. Walters.
3653-3654—Brighton B'ch Ass'n vs. Daynes et al.
3655—Jensen vs. Nassau R. R.
3658—McCormick vs. Nassau R. R.
3659-3660—Karlson vs. Healy.
3661-3662—Roloff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3663—Donovan vs. Rupert.
3664—Marley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3665—Lyons vs. City of Brooklyn.
3666—Maratto vs. B'kl'n, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
3667—Bertsch vs. Long Island R. R.
3671—Tossig vs. Haring.
3672-3673—Kings Co. B'k vs. Nugent et al.
3674—McGuire vs. Nassau R. R.
3676—Elmore vs. Elmore.
3677—Schoenfeld vs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
3678—Thompson vs. Bonert.
3679—Bjorkbone vs. Room et al.
3680—Flynn vs. Robins Co.
3681—Rosenblatt vs. Mullen et al.
3682—Murray vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3683—Gruhle vs. Leonhauser.
3684—Ehlers vs. Brady.
3685-3689—Chapman vs. Buchanan.
3690—Feldtman vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
3691—Meyer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3692—Prospect Park and Coney Island R. R. vs. Wilden et al.
3693—Giroux vs. Hamilton.
3694—Miranda vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3695—Barnes vs. Long Island R. R.
3697—Abell vs. Mudgett.
3698—Van Rooyan vs. 5th Av. Auction Rooms.
3699—Rosenberg vs. Manhattan R. R.
3700—Webber et al. vs. McIntire et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3700.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

534—Lott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
464—Monstaki vs. Bruner.
538—Decker vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
261—Hawkins vs. Branagan.
397—Warth vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
468—Elrick vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
457—Gaffney vs. Deery.
Short causes.
407—Daisley vs. Salomon.
302—Aspell & Co. vs. Buchignane.
302—Wonborn Summer Co. vs. Burrows.
303—Buffalo Spring & Gear Co. vs. Kessel.

Call calendar at 2 P. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.

Kalman Berkowitz, excise; Louis Howard, grand larceny; Patrick McConologue, Francis Van Ripen, assault; Jacob Gentle, attempted burglary; Emma Alfarno, Lawrence Alfarno, grand larceny; Charles F. Bauer, attempted burglary; John O'Hara, Michael Gilligan, grand larceny; Anielo Spina, assault.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Patrick C. Keely, William F. Herseman, Martha E. Tjoden, Robert Hudson, Ellen McCormick, Eugenie Barrows, John T. Downes, Rachel Smith, and Sarah E. Brown. The real estate of Abraham F. Hazen. The estates of Margaret M. Farrell and Ida E. Duss. The guardianship of Adolph Norden.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—14—Will of Edward Kane. 26—Will of Adam Hudson. 20—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John. 25—Will of William Smith. 27—Will of Susan M. Sparling. 10—Will of John H. C. Knoblock. 28—Guardianship of Smith infants. 29—Will of Margaret Reardon.

Queens County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT, Queens County—Trial Term Before Maddox, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

57—Caffree vs. Strauss.
62—Eisele vs. Quortrop.
73—Peabody vs. Eder.
86—Morrell vs. Morrell.
87—McDermott vs. Balston.
92—Shepard vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
93—Peabody vs. Piza.
94—Same vs. same.
95—Seaman vs. Van Wicklen.
96—Payne vs. Newman et al.
100—Sweeney vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
101—Sunney vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
106—Weeks vs. Bouker.

The following causes being on the calendar for the first time will be passed for the day, if answered ready:

110—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
111—Wendel vs. Wolff.
112—Piehl vs. B'klyn & Queens Co. R. R.
114—Levi vs. Bennett.
119—Siglinger vs. Woodward et al.
121—Spencer vs. Ruppert.

Kane Dies from His Wounds.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Edward Kane, the Postal Telegraph lineman who was shot at White House Station, Hunterdon County, Saturday night, died to-day in St. Michael's Hospital. It was at first stated that the shooting was done by James Pidcock, Superintendent of the Rockaway Valley Railroad, but later reports say that it was done by Isaac Mitchell, a sixteen-year-old colored boy, for whom the authorities are now hunting. The shooting took place during a brawl in a saloon.

Died Suddenly After Voting.

LINDENHURST, L. I., April 6.—Henry Schumann, an old resident of this village, died suddenly of heart disease after voting at the town meeting last evening. Mr. Schumann was about to enter a carriage, when he suddenly fell backward on the sidewalk and died within a few minutes.

Delaware Politician a Suicide.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 6.—John J. Boyle, a prominent merchant of Newcastle, Del., aged fifty-five years, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself. Mr. Boyle was prominent in Democratic politics and held the position of State Sealer of Weights and Measures. Ill-health was the cause.

Vice President of Seton College.

The Rev. George F. Brown, curate of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, has been appointed Vice President of Seton Hall College. He will enter upon his duties next Wednesday. Father Brown was born in Hoboken and is a nephew of Mayor Fagan.

Stove Works Close Down.

DOVER, N. J., April 6.—The Richardson & Boynton Stove Works closed down to-night for an indefinite time. Lack of orders is given as the cause. The suspension throws over 600 men out of employment.

Mount St. Helena in Eruption.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 6.—Telegraphic advices indicate that there is great consternation among the people living in the towns in proximity to Mount St. Helena because the peak is showing distinct evidences of eruption.

James T. Morgan Reappointed.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—Gov. Voorhees to-day reappointed James T. Morgan as Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for five years. The place pays $1,500 a year. Morgan was originally appointed as a Democrat and comes from Union County.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney Improving Daily.

AIKEN, S. C., April 6.—The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney is favorable, and she is improving daily.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Passaic, N. J., 12 miles from New York on Erie Railway, residence with fourteen (14) rooms and all improvements; lot, 120x192; broad street; shaded; pleasant, respectable neighborhood; five minutes' walk from main depot; suitable for private family, boarding house, or can be fitted for two families; price, $12,000; rent, $650.00. Apply to any real estate agent in Passaic, or to DEWITT C. COWDREY, 216 Church St., New York.

FOR SALE.—About 25 acres of land, having a water front of about 1,500 to 1,800 feet, beautifully situated and well adapted for the purpose of a shipyard, within 16 miles of City Hall, New York City; depth of water about 18 or 20 feet at ordinary high tide; excellent harbor; bulkhead built on part of property; price and terms reasonable. Address SHIPYARD, Box 138 Times Office.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

TO LET.—Staten Island, $300 year; good, large house, barn; 10 acres, shade, fruit, boating. [illegible]MMOND, Box 194 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Referee,
N. W. Cor. of B'way & Spring St.
529 to 533 Broadway, and 91 to 95 Spring Street,
six-story Office Building, 50x125, with L 25x75 feet.
For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall St., or to the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 543 5th Ave.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE APARTMENT.
TO LET, UNFURNISHED.
One of the most desirable apartments in the well-known house,
247 FIFTH AVENUE,
IS FOR RENT; OCCUPANCY MAY 1ST.
For convenience of location, construction of building, arrangement of apartments, management, and service, this house is unsurpassed by any apartment house in the country.
Moderate rent to the right party.
APPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.
247 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st; in excellent order; hardwood floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; shown 10-3. Owner resident.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE."
1,037-38 FIFTH AVE., COR. 85TH ST.
Elegant apartments, 10 rooms and bath. Great inducements. Apply to
W. G. ROBERTS, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WERTHEIMER, MAURICE, AND STEINBERGER, HERMAN AND JACOB.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MAURICE WERTHEIMER, Herman Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger, co-partners doing business under the names and styles of Wertheimer & Co., and Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company, lately doing business at Nos. 610 to 614 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, and at Johnstown, in the State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Maurice Wertheimer, Herman Steinberger, and Jacob Steinberger, as co-partners doing business under the names and styles of "Wertheimer & Co." and "Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company," for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 627 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 23, 1898. BRUNO RICHTER, Assignee.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City
f24-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 309 Broadway in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898. SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Receiver.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh17-law6wTh

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 357 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.
GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m3-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1898.—Dated the 23d day of March, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. mh24-law6wTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR and Mary E. Gaylor, his wife; John S. Davenport, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Clarence W. Gaylor; William Seitz, (widower;) William Seitz, Junior; Frank Raub, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated June 23, 1897; Frederick Miller, Charles A. Billings, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration of agreement dated January 25, 1897; Mortimer M. Thiese or Theise, Emma Hassinger, John D. Hassinger, James F. J. Gavigan, individually and as trustee under a certain agreement between said James F. J. Gavigan and Emma Hassinger and others, dated August 23, 1897; James M. Fraser, Adam P. Dienst and Henry Seib, composing the firm of A. P. Dienst and Company; The Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, Jacob Herb, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, John Doscher, William Meyer, Andrew Low, George M. Flogaus, Joseph J. White, and John J. Ryan, composing the firm of White and Ryan; Edward Maher and James Flockhart, composing the firm of Maher and Flockhart; Ernest J. Jaekel and George Jaekel, composing the firm of Jaekel and Company; Vermont Marble Company; Jacob Ringle and Son, White Fire Proof Construction Company, The Ideal Electric Corporation, The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company, William H. McCord, John J. Bell, Rudolph Seus and Edward Fredrick, composing the firm of Seus and Fredrick; City Fire Proofing Company, Theodore Meyer, Carl Keiser, Albert Tetzel, The Henry C. Miner Lithographing Company, and Ascher Osterman, defendants.—Amended summons:

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 4th, 1898.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City.

To The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, Edward Maher, James Flockhart, Ernest J. Jaekel, and George Jaekel, defendants above named: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in said County of New York.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
mh31-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EBENEZER P. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. WRIGHT and WALTER S. WRIGHT, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 14, 1898.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York.

To George F. Wright and Walter S. Wright: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the City of New York.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh17-law6wTh.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

Somerset Inn

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
NOW OPEN.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

THE RUDOLF.
On the beach front; capacity, 400; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths; music in the palm room daily; evening concerts in the grotto café; dances Saturdays. C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $3.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

LINDEN HALL.
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 300; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—Foreign lady (diploma) wishes to give lessons in German, French, and Spanish at pupils' homes. Address L. G., 107 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square.—Special celebration of the Holy Communion, with address by Rev. Dr. Rainsford Maundy Thursday, 8 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square.—Passion service conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford Good Friday, 12 to 3 P. M. All made heartily welcome at these services.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. R. Slicer, Pastor.—Good Friday service, with sermon, at 5 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards, cor. 87th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; two years' first-class reference; no objection to the country; city reference. J. B., 224 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; country for the Summer; can be seen Thursday at present employer's, 34 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—English; in private family; good reference. F. B., 187 East 31st St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Companion or mother's helper, by young educated lady; knows German and French; is graduated masseuse; willing to travel; good home preferred to high wages. Miss Olwell, 36 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook and do plain washing in a private family; three years' city references. M. C., Box 346, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as a first-class cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' best city references. 121 West 30th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By a young, first-class plain and fancy cook; do marketing; good manager; $30 up; best city reference. P., Box 355, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A first-class family cook; disengaged May 1; will take full charge; do marketing, and manage for help; wages, $40; present employer can be seen. B. D., 632 Park Ave.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A good dressmaker would like few more engagements out by the day; only persons desiring first-class work done need reply; terms $2 per day for balance of season. Advertiser, care of G. F. Fay, 214 West 133d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; supplies her own imported models; terms, $1.50 to $1.75 daily; clothing taken in payment if desired. Dumont, 228 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced misses' and young ladies' dressmaker a few more customers; accustomed to first-class work only. 27 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; thorough in all branches; only fine work; by day or home. Marguerite, 1,486 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class kitchenmaid; best city references. K., Box 287, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a first-class maid; good seamstress or nurse; best city references. Alice, 217 West 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant woman; first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. A. R., Box 341, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; personal city references; city or country. 403 West 46th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 352 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; best city references; private family. P., Box 346, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; A1 references. Call or address at once, L. M., 224 West 19th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to place his English Protestant butler; four and one-half years' reference; capable of being steward; free April 20. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 12 to 3 o'clock, 414 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; best personal reference from last employer. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—Lady going to country wishes to find situation for butler; highly recommended. 39 East 64th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable, trustworthy couple to take care of gentleman's house for Summer; most excellent references. H. F. Anderson, 415 West 30th St.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife would take care of private house during Summer; no children; honest, sober, and trustworthy. Sexton, 300 West 35th St.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife to care for gentleman's house; thoroughly competent; highly recommended. Caretaker, 751 Madison Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent French chef in hotel, club, or restaurant; best references. H. A. M., 950 6th Av.

CHEF.—By experienced French chef; private family; best references from New York leading families. H. A. M., 950 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of family going to Europe; married; city or country; fifteen years' reference from leading families; age 36. Clark, 180 West 52d St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and GENERALLY Useful Man.—Highest references; terms moderate; country preferred; state terms. W. B. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—German; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best references. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference. Care of Day, 112 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; just disengaged; tall and of good appearance; weight 175; distance no objection; highest references. A., 19 Pine St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Married; four years' first-class reference from last employer; city or country. E. Murphy, 520 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; life experience in all branches; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's country place; excellent reference as to character and ability. Edwards, Box 112 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Single; age 34; on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in all branches of gardening; parties in want of a useful man need not apply. C. D., Box 197 Times.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By a gardener, florist, &c.; wife cook, laundress, or dairy; English; no family. John Keywood, 81 Lexington Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY et al., defendants.

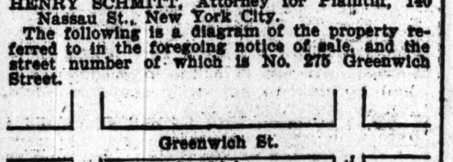
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm by number four hundred and three (403) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four (404) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and six, (406,) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet, thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, etc., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's office of the City of New York, in Liber 712 of Conveyances, Page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent of dower, courtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.

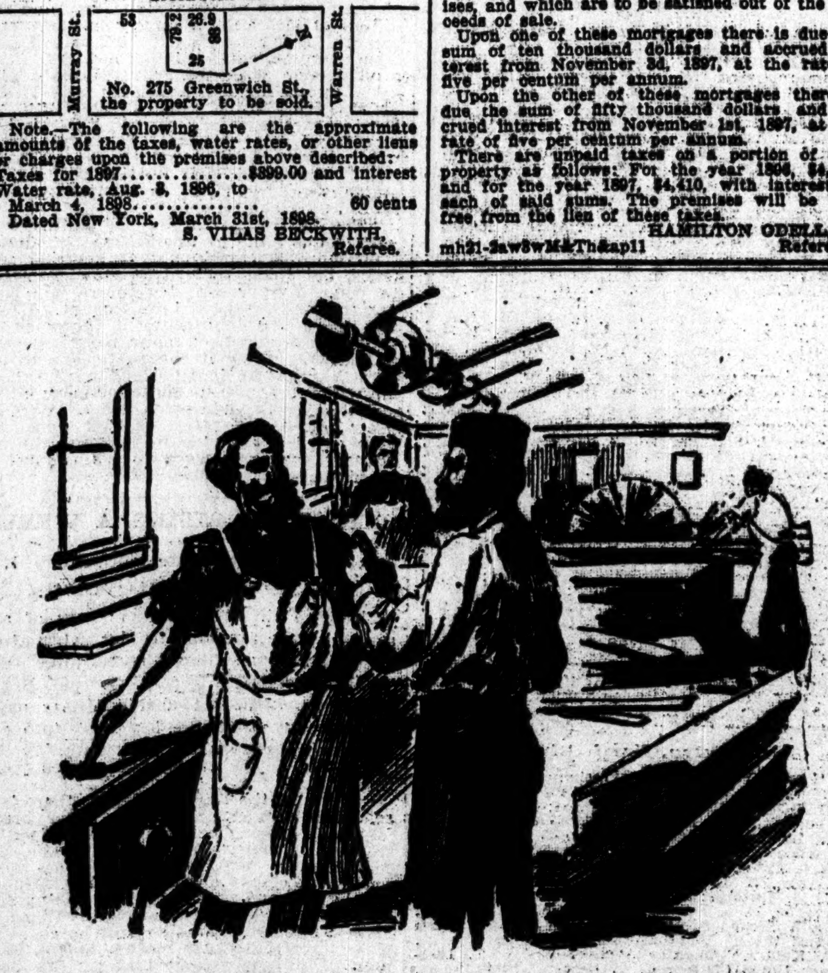


Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described:

Taxes for 1897..........$399.00 and interest
Water rate, Aug. 8, 1896, to March 4, 1898..........60 cents

Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.



The woodworker's life is hard at its best. Standing day after day alongside a workbench causes many of the delicate organs of digestion to get out of working order. Worry in the workshop six days in the week is very apt to carry over on Sunday also. Headache does not stop when the day's work is done, but spoils the pleasure of the leisure hours as well. A workman in the Burlington Venetian Blind Co.'s employ says: "Ripans Tabules first came to my notice when the engineer sent for me one day and asked me if I had ever used them. He recommended them so highly because they had cured him of dyspepsia and other troubles, that I began to use the Tabules. I found them so good that I recommended them to others. I have had headache but once since I began to take them. Everything I eat acts well now and even a crust of bread tastes good."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 59th St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SIXTY DOLLARS MONTHLY, FURNISHED floor; private bath; modern residence; west side. Young Couple, Box 334, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write for the new illustrated catalogue (post-paid) of the famous HARDMAN PIANO.

Prices and terms to suit the times.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., M'f'rs, 138 5th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

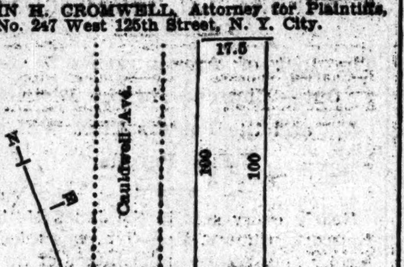
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven one hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of east One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 860, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.



The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,861.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,057.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.87, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $479.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

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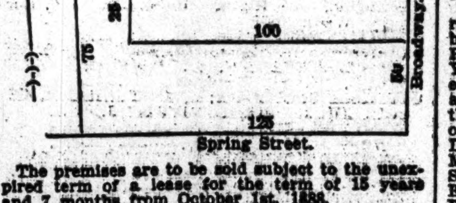
SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.

HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,290, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.

HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 67 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frances E. Lipman, individually and as executrix of Julius Lipman, deceased, and as general guardian of Ethel and Ilma Lipman; Lily Lipman, Ethel Lipman, Ilma Lipman, managers of Mt. Sinai Hospital of the City of New York, managers of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of the City of New York, managers of the United Hebrew Charities, New York City; Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, E. A. Jacob, Isaac Marx, Flora Lagowitz, Standard Gas Light Co., Henry Steinbach, John H. Jones, Samuel Johnson, Dr. A. Jacobi, Mary Meissel, Rosendale & Hessberg, Bowery Bank of New York, Thos. L. Hamilton & Sons, William Cohen, Mitchell Vance Company, Dr. J. L. Morrill, J. Jungman, Asbury Park Harness Co., Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., Consolidated Gas Co., Park & Tilford, Dr. E. Strauss, J. M. Thorburn, Andrew Taylor, Charles Gouldy, Berrang & Zacharias, H. Paul, B. F. Vineburg, D. & C. E. Dunham, Dr. Francis Delafield, Consolidated Gas Co., J. L. Mott Iron Works, Henry Pittenger, A. & D. Leigh, F. B. Bradley & Co., Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Edwards & Company, Hotel Balmoral, James Gaener estate, Frank A. Sodeld, L. Hart, Typewriter Inspection Co., W. and J. Sloane, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simon Arendt, Caesar Casper, and Abraham Cohen as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RANSOM & RANSOM, Attys. for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh31-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n26-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tenney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 278 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

THOMPSON, MARY J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Thompson, Ella T. Teasle, J. Frank Thompson, Margaret Smiley, Eliza Willard, John Marshall, William Marshall, James Marshall, Catherine Hayes, Eliza Bushley, J. Leslie Thompson, George W. Thompson, Mathilda Donohue, Anna Graham, and William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration on the estate of MARY J. THOMPSON, deceased, to the Public Administrator in the City of New York, or to some other competent person, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap7-1aw6wTh&my19

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SHORT TRIP AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS OF THE

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PERFORM DAILY SERVICE.

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bretagne.....April 9
La Gascogne.....April 16
La Navarre.....April 23
La Normandie.....April 30
La Bourgogne.....May 7
La Touraine.....May 14

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM,
Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, April 9, 8 AM
Etruria, April 16, 10 AM
Campania, Apr. 23, 3 AM
Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Boadicea.....April 9
Alexandra.....April 16
Winifreda.....April 23
Victoria.....May 7

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....April 9
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

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JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong.

PERU, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....May 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 9
*Seminole Tues., Apr. 12
Iroquois, Wed., Apr. 13
Comanche, Fri., Apr. 15

*Steamer April 12 for Jacksonville direct.
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
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OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M.; Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Kai.W.d.G., May 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thurs., April 21, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Werra.....Apl. 23, 10 AM
Kai.W.II., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM
Ems.....May 14, 10 AM
Aller.....May 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
Normannia, May 19, 9AM
A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Pretoria.....Apr. 16, 2 PM
Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
Palatia.....May 21, 4 PM

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....April 13
ST. PAUL.....April 20
ST. LOUIS.....April 27
NEW YORK.....May 4
ST. PAUL.....May 11
ST. LOUIS.....May 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND.....April 13
KENSINGTON.....April 20
WEST'NLAND.....April 27
SOUTHWARK.....May 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant (from West Twenty-third Street Station) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:30, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,322, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:55, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 12:55, 2:25, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,332 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily, †Except Sunday, ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *3:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

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& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

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All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:50 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily. For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily. For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily. For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily. Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily. For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 285 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:30, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 255 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:10 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:10 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 900 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

OCEAN CARRIER PIGEONS

Capt. Raynaud of the French Army Will Try to Make Them Available for Postal Service.

HIS PLANNED EXPERIMENTS

The Birds, He Believes, Will Be of Incalculable Benefit to Vessels in Case of Disaster—Method of Training Suggested.

When the French liner La Bretagne leaves her pier next Saturday for Havre she will have on board fifteen of the sturdiest, best-trained carrier pigeons obtainable in this country, to be used in an experiment, which, if successful, it is believed, will be of incalculable value to steamers crossing the ocean, their owners, and the public in general. The idea is to make possible communication between a vessel on the high seas and the shore by means of birds trained for the purpose, and which could carry intelligence of an accident or disaster in much less time than it would take a boat to bring the news.

The originator of this new plan is Capt. Gabriel Raynaud of the French Cavalry and Adjutant of the Tenth Army Corps. He arrived in this country last Sunday, and went immediately to Washington, returning to this city yesterday. In an interview on the subject of his experiments he said:

"For a long time I have been interested in the matter of making use of carrier pigeons and the methods of their training, but it was about four years ago that I took an active part in the experiments carried on in French army manoeuvres. I satisfied myself that pigeons could, with proper training, fly much greater distances than is popularly believed to be possible for them to do. To my personal knowledge a pigeon has covered a distance of 1,000 kilometers without any apparent signs of distress, and hence I believe that this distance can be vastly increased.

In Case of Disaster.

"Working on these lines I finally conceived the idea that it would be of great advantage to ocean-going vessels to take with them carrier pigeons, which, in the event of a serious accident or impending disaster, could be released and sent with a dispatch to their home station, or failing in that, they would certainly reach some spot on shore where further communication could be made with the interested parties. I succeeded in enlisting the interest of the French Transatlantic Company in my scheme, and eventually obtained leave of absence from the Minister of War for the purpose of conducting a series of experiments and establishing connections with leading carrier-pigeon societies of the seaboard States in America.

"On March 26 I sailed from Havre, carrying with me seventy pigeons, carefully selected, and known to connoisseurs as the 'homing Antwerp' variety. They had been trained for three months near the mouth of the Seine, in three separate lofts. It was my intention to release several about 100 miles away from Havre, and to send more at a distance of 100 miles apart until all, with the exception of a dozen or so to be kept in case of an emergency, had been dispatched. I am still in ignorance of the success of the first lots I sent off, but the Bothnia accident that was first reported through a dispatch carried by one of my carriers proves that the experiment was by no means a failure.

"When about 4,000 kilometers out from Havre I released a pigeon, just to see where it would land or what would become of it, and imagine my surprise when I learned on arriving in New York, two days later, that it had been picked up in Connecticut. Of course, it was hardly reasonable to expect that the bird would return to Havre, but even if it did take an erroneous course, it struck land, and to all practical purposes that is sufficient.

Passengers Might Use Them.

"But it is not alone for cases of accident that the carrier pigeons might be employed. A regular miniature postal service might be established. Passengers who are some several hundred miles from shore and would like to communicate with relatives or friends would, I believe, gladly take advantage of the system, even if they had to pay considerably more than letter rates.

"Now, as for my plans. I intend placing myself in direct communication with pigeon raisers throughout the entire Atlantic Coast of the United States. To them I shall explain my method of raising and training pigeons, which has, by the way, been adopted by the French Government, and make it not only a matter of interest but of decided profit if they will produce the right kind of birds for the service. I shall simply rent the pigeons from them, agreeing to pay them $30 for each pigeon that returns with a dispatch, but making no allowance for such as are lost. The pigeons for which the fee is paid will not pass out of the possession of their original owners, and if they are used again, as they no doubt will be, and are again successful, they will be a source of considerable income to their owners. This method, in my opinion, will also stimulate the desire to rear only pigeons of the very best stock.

American Pigeons Bolder.

"How do the French and American pigeons compare? Well, I should say that there is not much difference as far as I can see, except that the American pigeons seem to be bolder and more eager to fly than the French. Their qualities will, however, be best tested by experiment, which I intend to make on the next voyage of La Bretagne which sails Saturday. I have obtained from a dealer and bird fancier in this city fifteen fine specimens of the carrier pigeon, and shall have them released as follows: Five on the morning following the date of the departure, five on Monday morning, the last five on Tuesday morning. Each bird will, of course, carry a message, and we shall then be able to see how many survive the trip.

"By way of further stimulating the efforts of pigeon raisers the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique will offer money prizes of considerable value to the societies raising the best and speediest birds, judged by the time in which they traverse a certain distance.

"In rearing and training pigeons," Capt. Raynaud said, in closing, "it is of the utmost importance that the special routes and purposes should be kept constantly in view. It is an error to suppose that a carrier pigeon will under any circumstances return to its cote. The birds should at first be taken short stretches from their original stations and released, and later on further away, until they are habituated to certain established routes, which they will then invariably follow with the utmost precision."

The Captain will return to this country again next November to watch the results of his efforts, and if the success of his undertaking is secured he will try to introduce the carrier-pigeon system on other transatlantic lines.

NICHOLS ADMITS THEFT.

He Is Held Here to Await Extradition Papers from Chicago.

Herbert J. Nichols was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of embezzling $150,000 from Henry W. King & Co., while manager of that firm's store in Chicago. Through an error it was stated yesterday morning in the account of his arrest that he had been employed by Browning, King & Co.

Nichols admitted in court that he had taken the money, and said he had lost it in speculating on the Chicago Board of Trade. The Magistrate held him for thirty days pending extradition papers from Chicago.

Nichols is a well-dressed man about fifty years old, with gray hair and Van Dyke beard. In Chicago he was a member of several clubs, and kept a string of horses. Two years ago he disappeared, and a short time later his thefts came to light. He went to Cuba, Jamaica, and several countries in South America.

A few months ago he returned to this country, and last week the head of the firm of H. W. King & Co. learned that he was in this city.

LEGAL NOTES.

No Recovery for Consequential Damages in Action on Contract.—Justice McAdam, in Supreme Court, Trial Term, yesterday, dismissed the complaint in the suit of Lock against Rudd, in which the plaintiff charged that the defendant, a wholesale dealer in milk, sold him for use in his business a quantity of milk, on the agreement that it should be pure and wholesome. Mr. Lock alleged that, relying upon this agreement, he sold milk which he received from defendant to customers from day to day. On the 22d of August, 1895, a Milk Inspector tested milk received from Rudd on that day, and some days afterward Lock was arrested for selling adulterated milk, and was convicted and fined $100. The publication of his arrest and conviction, he asserted, injured his business. "This is not a case," Justice McAdam said, "where a vendee is seeking to obtain the difference between the market value and the agreed price of the thing sold, nor is there any allegation that the vendee had paid the agreed price, so as to make such difference recoverable. The action is to recover for a remote consequence of the sale—injury to the vendee's business caused by his arrest and conviction—not within the presumed contemplation of the parties. In order to recover consequential damages of this character, the action should have been brought ex delicto, and the scienter should have been charged, so as to make it one for deceit. It was not so brought, but on the theory of contract."

⁂

Right to Assignment of Mortgage on Foreclosure.—Philip H. Hover began an action in this city against his mother, Martha Hover, and others, for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Henry Otten to the Germania Life Insurance Company, and assigned to the plaintiff. Otten died, leaving the defendant, Martha Hover, and Louise M. Bogert, (now deceased,) his children, in whom the title to the mortgaged premises was vested when Louise M. Bogert died. By her will, probated in New Jersey, she appointed Daniel G. Bogert and another her executors and trustees, and directed them to hold her real estate in trust and apply the rents and income to the use of D. G. Bogert, during his life, and upon his death to sell the real estate and divide the proceeds among certain persons named. When this action was begun, Mrs. Bogert's executors tendered the plaintiff the principal and interest of the mortgage and demanded an assignment to them, which was refused. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed an order of the First Appellate Division, which affirmed the order below, denying a motion to compel such assignment. The decision is made upon the opinion of Justice O'Brien below, in which it was held that, where one of two tenants in common of property has procured a mortgage thereon, to be placed in the hands of a friend, who has commenced a foreclosure, the other tenant in common is not entitled to demand an assignment of the mortgage on tendering the amount due, with a view to securing a sale of the property at a private instead of at a judicial sale, the former being deemed by him to be a more advantageous way of disposing of the property. This was held to be especially the case where the common ancestor of such tenants in common directed his executors to sell the real estate and to divide the proceeds between such tenants in common, and both of the executors had died without executing the power of sale.

⁂

Basis of Assessment of Valuable Building.—Daniel W. Powers, in proceedings instituted by him under the tax law of 1896 against Edward A. Kalbfleisch and others, Assessors, secured the reduction of the assessment upon his valuable ten-story building in Rochester known as "Powers's Block," from $1,000,000 to $825,000. The judgment has been unanimously affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Adams. The court held that in assessing for the purposes of taxation such a building, which could not be said to have a market value, because there was no other property like it in the city, and consequently no similar property had ever been put upon the market, the statutory rule that Assessors should estimate and assess all property "at its full and true value," as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt, due from a solvent debtor, could best be observed by a determination based upon the two elements of the earning capacity of the building as an investment and the probable and natural cost of reproducing it. The court held that where an assessment, when subjected to these tests, showed that the average annual net income derived from the building would represent a profit of a little over 2½ per cent. of its assessed valuation, and that no allowance had been made for the present reduction in the cost of building materials, which, upon the estimate of the architect and builders of the company, would render its reproduction possible at about one half of its original cost, the decision of a referee reducing the assessment was proper.

⁂

Fraud in Sale of Corporate Bonds.—Ida A. Currier, in her suit brought in the Supreme Court, in this city, several years ago, against Henry W. Poor and others, alleged that she was induced by fraudulent representations on the part of the defendant to purchase five $1,000 bonds of the Knickerbocker Brewing Company, and sought to recover the money. Her complaint was dismissed at Circuit, and the judgment entered thereon was affirmed by the late General Term, in the First Department, but the Court of Appeals has ordered a reversal. The fraudulent representations were said to be that these bonds were issued for full value, and were better than railroad bonds; that the real estate alone of the corporation upon which they were a lien was worth more than the amount of the first and second mortgages upon it, and that she could at any time get her money back for the bonds. It was alleged that, in fact, these bonds were not marketable or negotiable, and that instead of being issued for full value, had been purchased by defendant at 50 cents on the dollar, and that the representations were false as to the value of the property. It appeared in the course of the trial that the interest on the bonds had been regularly paid, whereupon the dismissal was granted, upon the ground that the regular payment of interest showed that no damages could be recovered. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, holds that in such an action as this, based upon alleged false representations of material facts as to the value of the bonds, the fact that interest had been regularly paid upon them was not conclusive evidence against the plaintiff on the question of damages, but was only a circumstance bearing upon the question of value. The court held that when one has been induced by fraud to purchase corporate bonds that have no substantial or adequate property security behind them, he may have redress for the fraud, without waiting for default in the payment of interest.

THE SANITY OF MRS. HENRY.

Commission Will Inquire Into the Condition of the Miser's Widow.

In the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday Justice Van Wyck appointed John A. Quintard, John B. Meyenborg, and Edward M. Van Vranken as Commissioners to inquire into the sanity of Maria L. Henry, the widow of Charles W. Henry, who was murdered in his house in South Portland Avenue in 1895.

This is the outgrowth of a suit brought by her against her son William, who, during the investigation of the murder, was known as the "bad son." She had been living with him for some time, but recently went to live with Walter, the "good son," and brought suit against William to compel him to reconvey to her her share in the murdered man's estate, which she had transferred to him. On the trial William claimed that the transfer was made in pursuance of an agreement that he should care for her during her lifetime, and that he had devoted the money to that purpose. The trial was suspended to permit an examination into her sanity, and the petition for the appointment of the commission was made by Walter Henry.

The Family Home Relief Disbands.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Family Home Relief Society held Tuesday at the office of the President, Dr. D. Edwin O'Neill, 471 Hudson Street, it was decided to disband the society and retire from the field of charitable work. This action was taken because of the death of Miss Helen Day Gallagher, who for five years had been the soul of the society, and who attended to the dispensing of the funds intrusted to it by its contributors.

Miss Gallagher devoted her entire time to relieving the wants of those whom she found in distress, regardless of creed, color, or nationality. Consequently her death will be a great loss to those whose condition was such that they were compelled to look to her for succor.

The society wishes to inform the public that hereafter no one will be authorized to solicit or receive contributions in its name.

HOLLAND SOCIETY MEETING

Mayor Van Wyck Is Elected President and He Makes a Short Address.

NO ANTI-SPAIN DECLARATION

The Members Vote Not to Eliminate the Effigy of King Philip from Their Badges—The Question of a Statue Considered.

The Holland Society, at its thirteenth annual meeting, at the Savoy, last night, elected Mayor Van Wyck President and smothered two anti-Spanish resolutions.

John W. Vrooman, the retiring President, and Secretary Theodore M. Banta, read their annual reports at the opening of the meeting. Mr. Banta said that with the exception of three churches the society had secured the records of all the Dutch churches in America down to the time of the Revolution. Frank Hasbrouck of the Committee on Nominations then presented the following ticket, which was unanimously elected:

President—Robert A. Van Wyck; Vice Presidents—New York, Tunis G. Bergen; Kings County, Peter Wyckoff; Queens County, Henry A. Bogert; Westchester County, William L. Heermance; Orange County, John Schoonmaker; Dutchess County, Edward Elsworth; Ulster County, Charles Burnhams; Greene County, Philip V. Van Orden; Albany County, Albert Vander Veer; Rensselaer County, Seymour Van Santvoord; Schenectady County, Thomas L. Barhydt; Montgomery County, John D. Wendell; Hudson County, N. J., William Brinkerhoff; Bergen County, N. J., James M. Van Valen; Passaic County, N. J., Robert I. Hopper; Essex County, N. J., Moses J. De Witt; Monmouth County, N. J., Peter Stryker; Philadelphia, Theodore Voorhees; United States Army, Stewart Van Vliet; United States Navy, Arthur Burtis; Secretary—Theodore M. Banta; Treasurer—Arthur Van Brunt; Trustees—Frank Hasbrouck, Augustus Van Wyck, Egbert L. Viele, Charles H. Truax, and John W. Vrooman.

The Mayor was greeted with loud applause as he was led to the chair. After an address of introduction President Vrooman took from around his own neck the orange ribbon with the jewel of the society and started to place it over Mayor Van Wyck's head. He got the ribbon twisted, and the Mayor directed him to put it on straight. "We don't want anything crooked in this administration," he said, and a general laugh followed.

The Mayor's Address.

"Mr. President and fellow-members of the Holland Society," began Mayor Van Wyck in the first public speech he has made since he was nominated, "I esteem it one of the highest of honors and the greatest distinction to be elected President of the Holland Society, an organized body of gentlemen, the descendants of Holland Dutchmen who came here two and a half centuries ago and representing the successful element in the business and social life in New York. It is an honor to be chosen the President of this society, established for the purpose of keeping alive the memory of the heroic deeds of our Dutch ancestors and in order to induce their descendants to all time to reach that high standard of heroism which was attained by our ancestors.

"Thanking you for the honor of the trust you have imposed on me, I will now proceed to the duties of my office and ask your pleasure."

A resolution was offered extending hearty congratulations to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland on attaining her majority, to be presented at her coronation. This was not adopted because a special committee had been appointed at last year's meeting to prepare a resolution. The Chairman of this committee reported that it had been learned that Wilhelmina would receive no presents or delegations from foreign countries on the occasion of assuming the crown, it being considered the occasion of the making of a solemn covenant between her and her people. But a suitable address would be presented to her if sent by mail. It was thereupon decided to ask the Rev. Henry van Dyke to prepare an address to the Queen.

Secretary Banta began the first anti-Spanish movement by suggesting that the effigy of Philip II. with the legend, "In everything faithful to the King," was not suitable for the badges of the Holland Society. "It seems to me," he said, "that we should not bear upon our breasts the effigy of Philip of Spain."

He moved that a committee of three be named to select another design for the badge of the society. There was considerable applause, but Mr. Banta's resolution was opposed by another member of the society. He said that he was opposed to a change of badges, the present badge being historically correct. He wanted to oppose the appointment of a committee to report a different design.

The Chairman's Interruption.

"Oh, you needn't worry," suggested Mayor Van Wyck from the chair. "If you were familiar with the action of the committees appointed every year, you wouldn't fear that any sudden change would take place."

"Do you mean that the committees of this society don't do anything?" asked the member, laughing.

"I don't say that exactly; that wouldn't be diplomatic," replied the Mayor.

A number of others opposed the resolution, and a vote was taken, which appeared to divide the society pretty evenly. The Mayor declared the resolution lost.

Judge Van Hoesen reported for the committee having in charge the arrangements for erecting a monument to William the Silent in this city that he thought the society could not afford to pay for the monument designed by French to cost $60,000. He recommended a design by Niehaus, to cost $30,000. The models were on view in the parlor adjoining. At Judge Van Hoesen's suggestion the committee was directed to apply to the city authorities for the site at the foot of West Eighty-third Street. This site has already been asked for by a veteran organization.

Before the adjournment was taken a young man arose and said that he wanted to suggest a resolution which he was surprised hadn't been offered before. "If there is any class of men who can say what Spain has been in the past, we ought to know what to say, coming as we do from Dutch ancestors.

The Second Resolution.

"I hope that some one will offer a resolution expressing our sympathy with the people that is now trying to throw off the yoke of Spain's tyranny and at the same time assuring the Government at Washington of our loyal support and trust."

There was a pause for a minute or so, but nobody offered any resolution.

"Is any such resolution going to be offered?" asked the Mayor. "What is your pleasure?"

"I move we adjourn," came the reply from several men, who had been asking each other what business that young man had to offer such a resolution.

"It has been moved that we adjourn," said the Mayor, and the vote was almost unanimous.

"This meeting is adjourned," declared the Mayor, and the members left their seats to take a look at the models of the statue and to wait for the refreshments that were served shortly afterward.

CITY CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Committees Elected—A Protest Against the Ahearn Bill.

At the annual meeting of the City Club of New York, 372 Fifth Avenue, last night, the following Trustees and members of committees were elected: Class of 1902, Board of Trustees—Henry Holt, Frederic Bronson, Frederick Middlebrook, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and Alfred R. Conkling; Class of 1899—Charles T. Barney; Class of 1900—Percy R. Pyne, Jr., Gustav H. Kissel, and George E. Waring, Jr.

For Members of the Committee on Membership, Class of 1901—Newbold Morris, Arthur F. Cosby, Clarence W. Bowen, Richard M. Montgomery, Charles A. Munn, and Henry Parish, Jr.; Class of 1899—E. Mortimer Ward; Class of 1900—Nelson S. Spencer.

A special committee was chosen, as follows: Charles C. Beaman, Arthur Brien, Nicholas Murray Butler, James C. Carter, W. Bayard Cutting, Paul Fuller, E. R. L. Maitland, Meyer S. Isaacs, Joseph Larocque, Alfred E. Montgomery, and George Foster Peabody.

A resolution was passed, protesting against the enactment into a law of Senate Bill No. 884, the Ahearn bill, regulating the salaries of teachers. It was introduced by C. C. Beaman and seconded by Everett P. Wheeler.

Easter Importation

of the Celebrated

REYNIER

Kid Gloves.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PISTOL SHOTS AND ELOPEMENT.

Clark Becomes Mixed Up with His Girl's Brother, but Carries Her Off in Triumph.

An elopement, including pistol shots and a broken arm as incidents, took place in Brooklyn on Thursday last, and came to general knowledge yesterday. The hero in this case was an unusually energetic hero, triumphing over angry brothers, parental opposition, and fractured bones. He is a quiet and rather studious-looking young man, twenty-eight years of age, living at 216 Forty-first Street, and is named Milton Clark. The young woman was Miss Sophie Ferchland, twenty-two years old, of 235 Forty-fifth Street.

Miss Ferchland's parents strenuously objected to the match, but without much effect. On Thursday night Clark took Miss Ferchland to a social party in East New York, the arrangement being that she should stop over night with her brother, William, and his wife, at 81 Ridgewood Avenue, East New York. She arrived there with Clark shortly before 11 o'clock. According to the story told yesterday by Ferchland's wife, she and her husband have very radical ideas on the length of time a young woman should stay up at night. They think all self-respecting young ladies should be safe in bed and asleep at 10 o'clock.

When the couple appeared at the Ridgewood Avenue house, at the shameful hour of 11, or near it, the Ferchlands were highly indignant. Mr. Ferchland, his wife says, addressed some remonstrances on the wickedness of her conduct to his sister. This was in the presence of Clark, who promptly and energetically advised Mr. Ferchland that it was "none of his business." Thereupon Mr. Ferchland smote Mr. Clark hip and thigh. Mr. Clark emerged from the house breathlessly, followed by Mr. Ferchland, and the argument was resumed.

A few moments afterward Dr. Wilhelmus Robinson of 112 Ridgewood Avenue heard two pistol shots and a woman's scream. He grabbed a case of instruments and hurried out, and found a crowd of men standing in front of the Ferchland house, which, in accordance with the Ferchland ideas of propriety, was enveloped in proper and puritanic 10 o'clock darkness. Repeated ringing at the bell by Dr. Robinson brought a woman's head out of a window, a tart announcement that nothing was the matter, and a slam of the window. The crowd dispersed, Dr. Robinson journeyed home with his instruments, and curiosity was rife in East New York until yesterday.

In fact, Clark had fired at Ferchland when the latter again attacked him. The girl followed Clark, and they boarded a street car and made arrangements for an elopement. Clark had fallen down and broken his arm in escaping from Ferchland, and it was decided to postpone the elopement until Sunday.

On Sunday the couple arrived at the home of Miss Ferchland's sister in Hoboken, and were there married. A telegram to the parental Ferchlands apprised them of the news next day. They intend to live in Hoboken. Clark says he fired because he thought Ferchland was going to kill him.

NEARLY KILLED A FRIEND.

A Die Cutter, Probably Temporarily Insane, Attacked His Shopmate.

While in a supposed fit of temporary insanity, John D. Hobson, forty years old, of 667 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, a die cutter, employed in the factory of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, at 4 East Fourth Street, yesterday morning nearly killed his shopmate, Emil W. Boettcher, by striking him on the head with a hammer as he stood at his bench. Boettcher, who lives at 927 Tinton Avenue, sustained a compound fracture of the skull.

Although the Superintendent of the factory and the police are reticent about the affair, it was learned that Hobson and Boettcher had been warm friends for years, and were working side by side when Hobson suddenly seized a hammer and struck his shopmate a terrific blow. When Boettcher fell to the floor, Hobson laid down his hammer and walked away.

The wounded man was sent to the New York Hospital, and when the police were notified Hobson had escaped.

RAPID TRANSIT MATTERS.

Charles Stewart Smith Will Be Present at To-day's Meeting.

The Rapid Transit Commission will meet to-day when the subject of the elevated railroad franchises will again come up for consideration. Charles Stewart Smith, who returned from Europe on Tuesday, will attend, and his presence will change the aspect of matters as regards the voting on the franchises, inasmuch as his vote, if cast in favor of the franchises, will give the necessary six votes to pass the measure. The form of contract has been submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and his approval is awaited.

George Gould is still out of the city, and Mr. Smith is supposed to have gone to Stamford, Conn., on his arrival here, and was not in this city yesterday. Controller Coler, who has had the consideration of the elevated franchises twice postponed on his statement that he had not yet thoroughly examined their provisions, will, it is expected, give some expression of his position at to-day's meeting.

HER FALSE TEETH EXPOSED.

Steamship Passenger Fled Because the Inspector Would Inspect.

While Inspector George Dayton was examining a trunk belonging to a pretty young woman who was a passenger on the Bremen steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived Tuesday night, he found a small pasteboard box, tied with blue ribbon. He was about to take it out when his arm was seized by the young woman, who pleaded with him not to open it, saying she would rather pay any amount of duty rather than have the contents, the nature of which she refused to divulge, exposed to public view.

Inspector Dayton explained that his duty compelled him to examine everything brought from a foreign country. As he untied the ribbon the young woman began to weep and left the dock.

A crowd gathered and waited expectantly for the box to be opened. Inspector Dayton finally removed the cover and found a quantity of cotton shielding its contents. It was thought the box contained precious diamonds. When the cotton was removed a set of false teeth was found. The owner of the teeth, who is said to be Miss Mary Clemmons, of this city, did not return. A young man, who said he represented her, visited the Customs Office on the dock yesterday and arranged to have her baggage and teeth taken away.

Three Policemen Dismissed.

Policeman John H. Lilly and John C. Henderson of the boiler squad, who were on trial before the Police Commissioners two weeks ago on charges of having accepted a bribe of $25 from Engineer Frederick Von Steenburg, yesterday afternoon were dismissed from the force. Von Steenburg said that he gave the men $25 to grant him an engineer's license. They were found guilty. Policeman Andrew C. Eagan of the Tenth Precinct, Brooklyn, was also dismissed. It was he, who, while on trial for abusive language to his Sergeant some time ago, threw his shield at President York and walked out.

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Choice Lines of

Oriental Rugs,

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China and Japanese Mattings

at about

One-Half Regular Prices.

A most favorable
opportunity to furnish
your country house.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

EAST CONFERENCE CLOSED

The Session of Methodists in Brooklyn Comes to an End.

A REPORT ON INDEBTEDNESS

The List of Appointments Is Given Out—Churches in the Districts and the Pastors That Will Fill Pulpits.

Nearly every seat in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was filled yesterday long before the members of the New York East Conference had settled down to the business of the last session.

The report of the Committee on Indebtedness showed that the debts on church and parsonage property of the Conference are now $956,923. In 1877 the indebtedness was $902,180, and the property was valued at only $5,124,950. In twenty years, therefore, the indebtedness has increased only $54,000, but the value of church and parsonage property has increased $2,252,104.

The Astor case was brought up twice during the day, and as it seemed necessary to do something definite about it, a committee of eleven was appointed with counsels for the Church, Dr. Henry Astor, having of course the privilege of selecting his own counsel. It is alleged that he ill-treated his wife.

At 2 o'clock the list of appointments was given out. It is as follows:

New Haven District.

Crandall J. North, Presiding Elder.—ANSONIA, Swedish, A. P. Syreen; ANSONIA, Fred Saunders; BAKERSVILLE, George Bennett; BEACON FALLS, J. H. Fairchild; BETHLEHEM, S. W. Toles, supplied; BLOOMFIELD, W. F. Prince; BRISTOL, C. H. Buck; CHESHIRE, T. N. Laine; CLINTON, J. F. Drimkerke; COPPER HILL, A. P. Alvord; CROMWELL, E. W. Thompson; DERBY, O. J. Cowles; DURHAM and ROCKLAND, A. P. Knell; EAST BERLIN, Henry Medd; ESSEX, C. W. Lyon; FORESTVILLE, J. H. Hamilton; GREAT HILL, B. E. Case; GUILFORD and MADISON, A. A. Clark; HAMDEN PLAINS, D. L. Taylor; HARTFORD, Ichabod Simmons, First Church; North, D. N. Griffin; Parkville, W. M. Carr; South Park, W. A. Richard; Swedish, T. E. Broman; Higganum and West Haddam, A. S. Hagarty; Kensington, G. H. Coodsell. MERIDEN, First Church, J. W. Johnstone; Trinity, W. D. Tuckey; Middlebury, J. O. Munson; Middlefield, G. B. Thurston; MIDDLETOWN, First Church, Herbert Welch; South Farms, B. F. Meredith; Milford, C. B. Pitblado; Naugatuck, J. W. Eggleston; New Brighton, J. W. Maynard; NEW HAVEN, East Pearl Street, R. T. McNicholl; Epworth, B. M. Tipple; First Church, G. S. Eldridge and M. D. Chapman; Grace, J. S. Chadwick; Howard Avenue, H. F. Kastendieck; St. Andrews, William McNichol; Summerfield, W. H. Burgwin; Swedish, O. W. Johnson; North Canton and Washington Hill, J. H. Knott; Plainville, H. C. Whitney; PLEASANT VALLEY, B. B. Brown; ROCKY HILL and West Rocky Hill, W. B. Pruner; Seymour, E. C. Tuller; Shelton, G. L. Thompson; Simsbury, A. C. Eggleston; South Britain and Southbury, O. J. Range; Southington, Frank Marsland; South Meriden, W. S. Manship; Thomaston, L. J. T. Langlois; Torington, John Rippere; Unionville, A. A. Luchbury; Wallingford, E. C. Richardson; WATERBURY, Chapel Street, D. W. Howell; First Church, F. W. Hamm; St. Paul's, E. D. Bassett; WATERTOWN, C. B. Ford; WATERVILLE, H. D. Trinkaus; WEST GRANDY, H. S. Scarborough; WEST HARTLAND, and COLE BROOK RIVER, J. N. Crane; WEST HAVEN, G. W. Carter; WEST SUFFIELD, R. I. B. Illman; WESTVILLE, Henry Blatz, Jr.; WINSTED, E. S. Ferry; WEATHERSFIELD, A. L. Hubbard; WINDSOR, E. O. Tree; WINDSOR LOCKS, W. M. Warden; WOODBURY, R. R. Reynolds; YALESVILLE, F. W. Adams.

New York District.

John W. Beach, Presiding Elder.—BANTAM CIRCUIT, W. H. S. McMorris; BETHEL, B. M. Adams; BRIDGEPORT—First Church, H. E. Burns; Grace, M. O. Lepley; NEWFIELD, Samuel Gurney; NORTH MAINE, L. M. Lounsbury; SUMMERFIELD, E. C. Carpenter; WASHINGTON PARK, N. G. Cheney; CANNON and SOUTH WILTON, John Brien; CORNWALL BRIDGE and ELLSWORTH, Almon E. Smith; DANBURY, W. W. Bowbish; BARIEN, S. A. Sands; EASTON, E. J. Curtis; GEORGETOWN, R. I. Beach; GREENWICH, W. W. Gillies; LITCHFIELD, G. C. Boswell; MAMARONECK, E. C. Hoag; MIANNUS, W. C. Wilson; MOUNT VERNON—First Church, G. C. Peck; North, B. F. Gilman; NEW CANAAN, R. S. Putney; NEW MILFORD, G. W. Servis; NEW ROCHELLE—First Church, W. H. Wardell; St. John's, A. H. Goodenough; NEWTOWN CIRCUIT, F. H. Sawyer; CHESTER HILL, R. W. Raymond; NEW YORK—Beekman Hill, D. W. Couch; City Island, A. C. Bowbish; Cornell Memorial, J. J. Foust; East Chester, R. S. Povey; Grace, J. J. Moffit; Italian Mission, F. A. Taglialatela; North New York, W. H. Barton; Olin, P. J. Poulson; Seventeenth Street, J. B. Smity; Sixty-first Street, P. A. Dent; Thirty-seventh Street, H. S. Stil; Trinity, James Montgomery; Twenty-seventh Street, W. S. Winans, Jr.; Westchester and Bronxdale, W. H. F. Fleming; West Farms, F. L. Strickland; Woodstock, Nathan Hubbell; NICHOLS—J. L. Rollins; NORTH WILTON and VISTA, George Bemmett, Jr.; NORWALK—East Norwalk, A. J. Smith; Norwalk, F. A. Scofield; Rowayton, H. E. Wing; South Norwalk, A. S. Kavanagh; PORT CHESTER—King Street, B. T. Abbott; Summerfield, W. T. Pray; Pound Ridge Circuit, J. M. Tranmer; Redding, B. C. Pillsbury; Ridgefield, F. B. Upham; Round Hill, J. E. Zeiter; Roxbury Circuit, E. T. Brush; Rye, Nelson Edmonds; Saugatuck, W. M. Fanton; Southport, F. P. Tower; Stamford, F. W. Crowder, Henry Roissy; Stamford Circuit, C. A. Wilson; Stepney and Long Hill, L. W. Holmes; Stratford, W. E. Jeffries; West Goshen Circuit, G. A. Stott; West Redding, J. L. Gurnsey; Westport, W. H. Wakeman.

Brooklyn, North District.

George Van Alstyne, Presiding Elder.—BAYSIDE, C. B. Dalton; BAYVILLE, (Sup.) BRIDGEHAMPTON, T. L. Price; BROOKLYN—Andrews, S. G. Howell; Bushwick Avenue, W. A. Layton; Central, George Adams; De Kalb Avenue, C. E. Miller; Epworth, E. A. Blake; First Church, W. H. Lawrence; Knickerbocker Avenue, W. E. Schoonhoven; North Fifth Street, E. H. Dutcher; Pettit, J. H. Longmore; Shaw Avenue, E. A. Burns; St. John's, D. G. Downey; South Second Street, R. S. Pardington; South Third Street, William Hamilton; Tabernacle, B. F. Kidder; Tompkins Avenue, W. W. T. Duncan; Union Church, C. P. Corner; Calverton, O. C. Lane; CENTRAL ISLIP and HAUPAUG, Fred Fanton; COLD SPRING HARBOR, W. U. Taft; COMMACK and ELWOOD, C. E. Benedict; CORAM and MIDDLE ISLAND, J. F. Robertson; CORONA, H. K. Smith; CUTCHOGUE, C. M. Pegg; EAST HAMPTON, H. E. Marsland; EAST NORWICH, Scofield; EAST QUOGUE, B. F. Reeve; FLANDERS, John Nash; FLUSHING, A. H. Wyatt; GLEN COVE, L. H. Caswell; GLENDALE, G. E. Filley; GOOD GROUND, F. M. Halleck; GREAT NECK, H. Q. Judd; GREENPORT, W. J. White; HOLLIS, W. R. Brown; HUNTINGTON, F. D. Walter; CENTREPORT, W. C. Wentworth; ELMHURST, E. S. Keller; JAMAICA, L. K. Moore; JERICO CIRCUIT, A. McNichol; LAKE GROVE and ST. JAMES, M. S. Paulson; LONG ISLAND CITY, Grace, W. W. Winans; Third Church, Henry Hiler; Trinity, J. A. Macmillan; MASPETH, W. M. Brown; MATTITUCK and JAMESPORT, J. Nelson; MIDDLE VILLAGE, J. H. Lockwood, Jr.; NEW YORK, Allen Street Memorial, B. F. Saxon; Eleventh Street, E. L. Fox; Forsyth Street, F. J. Shackleton; John Street, M. F. Compton; Second Street, A. C. Morehouse; Seventh Street, F. H. Smith; Willet Street, I. A. Marsland; NORTHPORT, C. A. Knesal; ORIENT, David McMullen; OYSTER BAY, W. P. Estes; PORT JEFFERSON, E. K. Creed; PORT WASHINGTON, G. B. Dusenhever; RIVERHEAD, J. H. Hand; ROSLYN and SEARINGTON, Robert Wasson; SAG HARBOR, Joseph Baird; SEA CLIFF, H. D. Weston; SETAUKET, W. J. Bowman; SMITHTOWN, W. E. Smith; SOUTHAMPTON, N. E. Scofield; SOUTHOLD, H. W. Byrnes; STONY BROOK, B. C. Miller; WEST HAMPTON, B. A. Gilman; WEST HAMPTON BEACH, W. R. Sears; WHITESTONE, W. Shaw; WINFIELD, ——; WOODBURY and WEST HILLS, J. A. Churchhill.

Brooklyn, South District.

Charles S. Wing, Presiding Elder.—AMITYVILLE—First Church, H. B. Munson; North Church, Alexander McLean; BABYLON, R. F. Norton; BALDWINS, J. P. Wagner; BAYPORT, James Robinson; BAY SHORE, C. P. Tinker; BELLEMORE, E. S. Wright; BELLEPORT, (supplied;) BROOKHAVEN, C. P. Christopher; BLUE POINT, G. T. Freeman; BROOKLYN—Bay Ridge, W. L. Davison; Benson Avenue, H. H. Birkins; Blythebourne, H. H. Du Bois; Buffalo Avenue, W. M. Stonehill; Cropsey Avenue, J. H. Slator; Eighteenth Street, O. F. Bartholow; Ambury Memorial, J. E. Strobridge; Fennimore Street, C. S. Williams; First Place, W. U. Clark; Flatlands, F. W. Gray; Fleet Street, F. B. Stockcale; Fourth Avenue, R. W. Jones; Goodsell, (supplied;) Grace, Allan McRossie; Hanson Place, C. L. Goodell; Janes, J. E. Adams; Jabez Scott, (supplied;) Borrough Park, J. H. Stambury; Lenox Road, W. C. Blakeman; New York Avenue, J. T. McFarland; Nostrand Avenue, J. H. Willey; Ridley Memorial, Lemuel Richardson; Russell Place, W. C. Steele; St. Paul's, F. Stiehler; Sands Street Memorial, D. A. Jordan; Sheepshead Bay, J. H. Lightbourn; Simpson, T. S. Henderson; Sixth Avenue, S. O. Curtice; Summerfield, J. R. Thompson; Sumner Avenue, H. H. Beattys; Warren Street, A. W. Byrt; Wesley, Gustiavo Streeter; Windsor Terrace, S. H. Smith; York Street, W. H. Hughes; CENTRE MORICHES, W. R. Sears; EAST MORICHES, Alexander McAllister; EAST MEADOW and UNIONDALE, Robert Woodhouse; ELMONT, James Taylor; FARMINGDALE and MELVILLE, E. F. Loundsbury; FLORAL PARK, F. M. Moody; FREEPORT, W. W. Wilson; HEMPSTEAD, J. E. Holmes; ISLIP, Edward Cunningham; LAWRENCE, James Coote; LYNBROOK, W. T. Hill; MORRIS PARK, H. L. Glover; OCEANSIDE, G. W. Simons; OZONE PARK, C. S. Dikeman; Patchogue, Joseph Pullman; ROCKVILLE CENTRE, W. H. Kidd; SAYVILLE, Robert Crook; SEAFORD, F. R. Hallenbeck; SPRINGFIELD, C. E. Barto; VALLEY STREAM, (supplied;) WOODSBURG, M. P. Giffin.

MISSIONS—Danish, Perth Amboy, N. J., A. Hanson; Norwegian, Brooklyn, S. E. Simonsen; Swedish, Elim, Arlington, N. J., Benedict Nilsson; Swedish Bethany, Brooklyn, C. A. Cederberg; Swedish Emanuel, Brooklyn, H. W. Eklund; Swedish, Bridgeport, Charles Samuelson; Swedish, Dover, N. J., (sup.;) Swedish, Mount Vernon, J. E. Hillberg; Swedish, New York, Olin Swanson; Swedish, Stamford, S. L. Colander; Spanish-American, (sup.)

On the crowded promenades of an Easter Sunday, all that's in sight, as far as men go, is frock coats and silk hats. Will you keep out of sight or invest?

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Shoes and Furnishings.

Late styles in shoes; neckwear and gloves, specially made for this special season.

Hats.

Less excuse this Spring for charging $5 for Derbys, than ever before—they're so small. $3 here.

Boys.

Don't think of us as sellers of good clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings for men only. For boys—as young as three.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SIX MONTHS FOR MILNE.

Judge Hurd Also Imposes $500 Fine Upon the Brooklyn City Works ex-Employe.

The first of the Brooklyn City Works ring to be sentenced was Frederick Milne, who pleaded guilty to three indictments, and who was sentenced yesterday by Judge Hurd of the County Court to serve six months in the penitentiary and to pay $500 fine. This was on the first indictment against him, and sentence was suspended on the other two during the term of good behavior.

When Milne was called to the bar he was nervous and appeared likely to break down. He succeeded in nerving himself, however, and replied to the questions firmly. He said he was twenty-eight years of age, lived at 76 Sterling Place, was married, and had never been convicted of any crime. He was asked if he had ever drunk to excess, and replied in the affirmative. He had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Mr. McCrossin said he had submitted to the court the recommendation for mercy of the foreman of the Grand Jury, and the letters of Mr. Milne's former business employers, and hoped the Court would take these communications into consideration in pronouncing sentence. Mr. Marean also asked Judge Hurd to be lenient with Milne.

"Frederick Milne," said Judge Hurd, "I have no desire to add anything to the bitterness of this moment. The advice that your counsel gave you was, in my judgment, wholesome, and I commend the example which you set in confessing your fault and pleading guilty.

"The District Attorney has united with your counsel in the application for mercy. I do not feel called upon to suspend sentence, but I am inclined to show clemency to you. Your record heretofore has been upright, and I take it into account. I cannot spare you imprisonment, however. I believe it would be a most pernicious and unfortunate thing if the public should understand that an indicted public official can go without some adequate punishment."

Sentence was then pronounced. With his head bowed and tears in his eyes, the young tool of the ring walked into the pen without saying a word to his counsel or his friends.

DIED FROM RIDING A WHEEL.

Theodore Goeb Made a Century Run and Exhausted His Vitality.

Theodore E. Goeb, fifteen years of age, son of a carpenter and builder living at 465 Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, died Tuesday evening. Deputy Coroner Benjamin Strong, who attended him as a physician shortly after the boy went into convulsions Tuesday noon, said yesterday that too much bicycle riding had caused young Goeb's death.

Because of the Easter holidays there is no school this week. Theodore after breakfast on Monday, decided to take a ride. He went on a century run to Patchogue, Suffolk County, and returned to his home about 6 o'clock Monday evening. He ate but lightly and complained of feeling sore. He retired shortly afterward. When he arose Tuesday he was so stiff he could not dress himself and his mother had to assist him. The boy remained about the house during the forenoon, and shortly after noon was seized with convulsions.

Dr. Strong granted a certificate giving exhaustion from excessive bicycle riding as the cause of death. Mrs. Goeb says her son must have ridden altogether in the neighborhood of 125 miles.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY Of New York.
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Last Afternoon Concert This (Thursday) Aft. at 2:15.
Last Ev'g Concert, April 9, at 8:15
By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.)
Soloist:
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Programme: TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5; DUBOIS, Violin Concerto, No. 1 (new, first time); WEINGARTNER Symphonic Poem, "The Elysian Fields," (new, first time.)
Reserved seats 50 cts. to $1.50.
Boxes $12; now at box office.
C. L. Graff, Bus. M'gr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

CUBA AND HER CAUSE!
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Twice Daily—2 and 8:15 P. M.

BUFFALO BILLS
WILD WEST.

and the famous
CUBAN COLOR GUARD
OF BATTLE-SCARRED VETERANS WHO BEAR THE FLAG OF CUBA LIBRE. HUNDREDS OF OTHER THRILLING FEATURES.
Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes—$9 and $12.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
GRAND FESTIVAL OF FOUR CONCERTS
in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the society by
DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH,
April 12, 13, 16, Ev'gs; April 15, afternoon.
"SULAMITH"..........Dr. Leopold Damrosch
(in memory of the founder of the society,) and the principal choral numbers sung at the first concert given by the society, 1873.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST"........Berlioz
"ST. CHRISTOPHER"........Horatio Parker
(First Time.)
"ELIJAH"..........................Mendelssohn
Res. seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, aft., $12; ev'gs, $15.
Sale for single concerts now open at box office.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
LAST WEEK. EVES., 8:15. MAT. SAT.
WM. H. CRANE | A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP, And His Last Appearance.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW SELLING
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT
And the March, King's Triumph, "UNCHAIN THE DOGS OF WAR."

Daly's
To-night and Saturday Ev'g,
THE GEISHA.
Positively Last Times.
Last GEISHA Matinée Saturday.
⁂No Performance here Good Friday.
Mon.: Miss Rehan in "Taming the Shrew."
Tues.: Miss Rehan in "Country Girl."
Wed. Mat. & Evening: Miss Rehan's last appearance: "As You Like It."
⁂Friday, April 15—LA POUPEE.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar,
Francesca Redding,
Alex. Heindl, Lillie Western, C. W. Littlefield,
Many other stars.
Next Week—THE BIOGRAPH WAR VIEWS.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38.
Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. MIKADO
Gorgeously staged and costumed.—Journal.
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. MAT. SAT. 25c., 50c
Easter week, April 11, Double Bill Billee Taylor and I Pagliacci (in English.)

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St.
LAST FOUR TIMES.
MRS. FISKE
IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
⁂MONDAY, APR. 11—Mrs. FISKE in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. Seats on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Two Farewell Recitals, April 16 & 23 at 2:30.
JOSEF Hofmann.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee
THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Rogers Bros., Clifford & Huth, Mlle. Rombello, R. J. Dustan & Co., Chas. T. Aldrich, Leo Dervalto, Phyllis Allen, Four Luciers, Lavender & Tomson, and others.

WALLACK'S. CLOSED THIS WEEK.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 11th,
The Bostonians In a special revival of "Robin Hood."
Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Next Sunday Night.
Sousa Entire programme devoted to compositions by Sousa. De Wolf Hopper and "Bride Elect" Co. will render "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA.
Opens Next Monday.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
To-night, Every Night, Saturday Matinée. | The Conquerors
Next Wed. Mat., "Under the Red Robe."

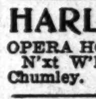
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.
73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION ....25c.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS
Evenings, 8:20 Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY.
The Highwayman.
APRIL 13—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
No performance Good Friday Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The White Heather.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
The Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St.
Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE OLD COAT.
Presented by the Smyth & Rice Comedy Co.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CHAS. COGHLAN,
"THE ROYAL BOX."
N'xt W'k—E. H. Sothern, Lady of Lyons and Chumley.

LYCEUM ..ILLUSTRATED LECTURES...
Thurs., 8:30, Napoleon.
Sat., 2:30, Paris. Sat., 8:30, The Alps.
Next Week—KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, CHARMION and 15 other big acts.

CASINO! IN GAY N. Y.
New Gay features this week!
Titenia! The Great Toe Dancer!
With Walter Jones & Immense Cast!

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Nights, 8:15. Good res. seats, 50c.
First time off Broadway. Last times in New York.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

COLUMBUS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Next Week—Elita Proctor Otis, Oliver Twist.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

MANHATTAN. B'way & 33d St. Mat. Saturday.
WAY DOWN EAST Mon., April 11th, Souvenir Night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
Bros. Byrne, in "The New 8 Bells."
N'xt W'k—"What Happened to Jones."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve'g and Sat. Mat. "Die Schoene Galathe" and "The Little Lambs" Operette by Varney.

BASEBALL, NEW YORK (League Team) vs. NEWARK, (Atlan. L.) Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30.